

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

CANADIAN POLITICAL AXIOMS

ANY TWO DEALS PUT THROUGH BY A
POLITICAL PARTY ARE TOGETHER LESS
THAN ONE SQUARE DEAL.

* * *

A STRAIGHT LINE MAY BE DRAWN FROM
THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE TREASURY TO THE
CAMPAIGN FUNDS OF BOTH POLITICAL
PARTIES.

* * *

A "GOOD PARTY MAN" IS ONE WHO HAS
LENGTH AND THICKNESS BUT NO BREADTH.

* * *

ANY TWO PARTY ORGANS ARE TOGETHER
LESS THAN ONE REAL NEWSPAPER.

JULY 23, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 30,000 WEEKLY

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

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Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

A RARE OFFER TO NEW READERS

STRAIGHT TALKS--No. 2

The word "free" is the word we prize most of
all the words in the English language. Let us be
free to think, speak, pray in the way we think
right, free to come or go. Freedom is the
atmosphere of progress. But all this talk of
freedom of trade in Canada is a farce. Why?
Because the people of this country are being
fined for purchasing the every day necessities
and comforts of life. At the present time
Western farmers are fenced in with tax bars.
They are at the mercy of a most complete
organization in the shape of the Railroad
Magnates, Bankers and Manufacturers. This
Triple Alliance combines all the time to keep
a "High Tariff Wall" built around the people.
Here is a striking illustration how the high
tariff works:

A man pays out \$2.70 for a pair of shoes
and gets \$2.00 worth in return. The reason
he only gets \$2.00 worth is because the duty
amounts to 70 cents. But, you ask, "what
becomes of the 70 cents?" Why, that is a
contribution which he makes to the "pro-
tection fund." Millions of these contributions
are made daily by the Canadian people, and

1914	JANUARY						1914
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	
				1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

The Guide from
now till Jan 1, 191425^c

yet this process is supposed to make Western
farmers rich. Just think of it. Two dollars'
worth of goods and seventy cents worth of
tariff. When, in all history, was there a
delusion half so great as this?

Help us in our great fight for better times
by asking your friends to subscribe to the
paper that is fighting the farmers' battles.

25 cents from this date until 1st January,
1914, is an offer you must not let pass.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.Enclosed find Twenty-five Cents for which please
send The Guide from this date until January 1, 1914

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

CHEAP MONEY WOULD HELP ALL

Winnipeg, July 16.—The new policy of the Saskatchewan provincial government to supply cheaper money for farmers requiring capital for their operations has a warm supporter in Mayor Deacon. During a general discussion by the Board of Control on financial affairs which developed into a talk on the state of the money market throughout the world, Mayor Deacon declared to the controllers that in his belief cheap money for the farmers would mean continuous and unshakable prosperity for the whole of the Canadian West.

"I was very much struck with the statement made by Hon. Mr. Turgeon," said the mayor. "I believe that cheap money for the farmer would make everyone in Western Canada rich. The farmer would not be the only one to benefit. We all depend on the farmer, who is the great producer, but he is sadly handicapped by the exorbitant rates of interest charged by the loan companies, banks and brokers. These middlemen are waxing fat at the expense of the farmer, and making it next to impossible for him to prosper. The farmer, if he got money at cost from the government, would have twice the chance he has today to get along, and his prosperity would be communicated to every line of business in the country."

Controller Douglas and Controller Cockburn both agreed. The former declared it to be his belief that the government owed it to the poor man who comes to Western Canada prepared to give his whole energy to making a home and developing the country, that he should be supplied with the necessary capital at cost under proper restrictions. Controller Cockburn thinks that the farmer is the only real producer in the West, and that he should be encouraged in every possible way, and the proposal to lend him capital at cost he looks upon as a sound business proposition which would benefit everyone but the middleman who borrows money in the markets of the world simply to lend it out again in many cases at twice and three times the interest he pays himself.

INCREMENT TAX ON REAL ESTATE PROFITS

Saskatoon, Sask., July 16.—A very radical piece of legislation came up in the resolution of Ald. G. H. May, of Edmonton, which was presented this morning to the Municipalities convention.

"Whereas, the expenditures on public improvements in all Western Canadian towns and cities have been immensely enhancing the values of urban lots directly affected by such improvement, and adjacent thereto; and whereas, the added values have formed the reason for a great deal of undue speculation, and the fostering of lines of business which fluctuate according to the chance of procuring moneys for public improvements, and have made it possible for land speculators to reap large profits by no effort in the direction of development of their own, but solely as the result of the communities borrowing and spending on public improvement,

"Be it, therefore, resolved, that this convention believes the time is ripe for the application of the principle of an increment tax on the profits made on the sale of real estate in excess of the assessed value for which such realty may be taxed by the municipality in which it is located, so that the communities in the West who are making such real estate desirable and valuable by the undertaking of improvements may reap some of the values, thereby lessening the debts which they have incurred in the progress of their public improvements."

After much discussion it was deferred to the executive, which will send copies of the resolution to provincial organizations for consideration.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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July 23rd, 1913

Number 30

REVISED U.S. TARIFF BILL

From the Underwood tariff bill, as reported to the senate from the senate committee, the following list of provisions covering the articles in which Canada is most deeply interested has been compiled:

Dutiable List

Horses and mules 10 per cent.
Barley 15c. a bus.
Oats 6c. a bus.
Butter and cheese 2½c. per lb.
Beets 5 per cent.
Hay \$2 per ton.
Honey 10c. a gal.
Hops 16c. per lb.
Peas 10c. per bus.
Flax seed 15c. per bus.
Straw 50c. per ton.
Apples, plums, pears 10c. per bus.
Berries ½c. per quart.
Dried fruit 1c. per lb.
Poultry: live 1c. per lb.; dead 2c. per lb.

Free List

Agricultural implements.
Ashes.
Buckwheat and buckwheat flour.
Coal.
Corn and corn meal.
Cement.
Freshwater fish.
Grease.
Hides.
Iron ore and pig iron.
Meals, fresh or prepared.
Milk and cream.
Paper stock crude of every description.
Printing paper valued at not more than 2½c. per lb.
Potatoes, subject to countervailing duty of 10 per cent.
Salt.
Steel rails.
Shellfish.
Steel ingots, blooms and slabs.
Stone and sand.
Wheat, subject to a countervailing duty of 10c. per bus.
Wheat flour, subject to a countervailing duty of 45c. per barrel.
Barbed wire.
Wood: logs, timber, pulp wood, partially manufactured, boards, etc.
Wood and rag pulp.
Wool (after Dec. 1, 1913).

CANADA'S BILLION DOLLAR TRADE

Ottawa, July 20.—Canada's total trade for the 12 months ending April 30, 1913, as published in a bulletin by the department of trade and commerce was \$1,079,934,180, a splendid increase compared with the same period preceding, when the total was \$879,611,838. The total imports were \$678,587,617. Exports were \$401,446,401. The amount of duty collected was \$115,641,977.

One of the most interesting items in the list of imports is settlers' effects brought in by immigrants. During the 12 months ended April 30 this year, the value of these was from the U.S., \$10,296,265, as compared with \$4,900,274 from Great Britain.

The figures show in a comprehensive way the striking increase in the imports and exports which have already been reflected in monthly reports. A noteworthy feature is the increase of imports from the United States. Imports from that country during the 12 months were valued at \$442,213,343, an increase over the preceding period of over \$15,000,000, or about 18 per cent., and of more than 100 per cent. over the 12 months, which ended April 30, 1910. The total British imports for the year ending with April, 1913, also showed a satisfactory increase, being \$140,177,842, nearly \$22,000,000, or 17 per cent. increase over the preceding period.

Exports also show a satisfactory increase in the report. For the 12 months to the end of April, 1913, the total was \$401,346,401. For the corresponding period of the previous year it was \$318,919,890. For 1913 the exports to the United Kingdom were \$183,734,820; to the United States \$168,605,800.

BINDER TWINE CORNER?

To get to the bottom of the ever returning binder twine question, the Grain Growers' association during the last year has made the matter an object of thorough investigation. Every year a shortage cry, or some other cry, tends to send the price upward, according to the farmers, while there never seems to be any cause for a decline. This year advance rumors have it that the Mexican government, which everybody imagined to have its hands more than occupied by half a dozen or more revolutions, really is devoting its energy to maintain a monopoly in sisal, which is the most important raw material used in manufacturing binder twine.

The result of the investigation carried on by the Grain Growers' association is, that the association has come to the conclusion that the manufacturers of twine have formed a corner in raw material and the monopoly is now so complete that a general order to raise the price might be expected at any moment. This is a serious situation for the Western farmer. He has to have the twine whatever the cost, as long as there is nothing else to take its place.

Appeal to British Manufacturers

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Grain Growers' association, has had this problem under consideration for a long time, and last fall he took the matter up with some British capitalists and manufacturers with the object in view of starting a British binder twine industry in competition with the American trust. It was then that the investigation of the real conditions started, but the project had to be dropped, because it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the investigators that the United States binder twine trust had such an absolute monopoly on the necessary raw material that effective competition was out of the question.

"This alleged monopoly in raw products for the manufacture of binder twine is a very serious matter for the Western farmer," said Mr. McKenzie. "Very few can imagine it if they themselves have not been on a farm. There simply must be found a remedy and the only effective one under the present circumstances is to find something to take the place of the twine as now manufactured."

Twine from Flax Straw

There is reason to hope, however, that the Western farmer soon will be independent of the American binder twine trust. The investigation by the Grain Growers' association and the British manufacturers resulted in an attempt now being made to introduce machinery using flax straw instead of the present material. If this experiment is successful it will mean the establishment of a new industry in the Western Canadian provinces, a big saving for the farmer, and besides, let him out of the twine trust's clutches.

"Every year thousands of tons of flax straw are burned in the field in the three prairie provinces," said Mr. McKenzie. "If this raw product can be utilized for the manufacture of a new twine within the provinces themselves, it will mean the saving of an immense amount of money to the farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The experiment is not so far advanced that I can say more about it at the present time, but we have good reasons to expect satisfactory results."

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

WHAT WILL HER ANSWER BE?

The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuela Vanderbilt, who delivered a stirring lecture criticizing modern mothers recently in London, in which she declared that a "well cooked meal" was the strongest sort of temperance argument, received a spirited challenge from a writer in the Daily Sketch.

Many pointed questions are put to her grace, whom the writer addresses as "Mrs. Duke," some of which follow:

"Exactly how well can you cook?"

"Could you keep yourself clean in a slum?"

"Do you know as much as your maids of the science of personal and domestic hygiene?"

"Could you make a tenement in the east end glorious with a bar of soap and a worn out scrubbing brush?"

"Could you patch a pair of unpatchable trousers?"

"Could you keep clean if you had not a bath?"

"Do you know anything about the science of motherhood whereof you talk so eloquently?"

A NOTABLE INSCRIPTION

"The most beautiful railroad station in America is in Washington; even in that city of splendid buildings its lovely beauty is unique and impressive. Carved in its marble facades are several inscriptions which were written by ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, or chosen by him because of their appropriateness to that particular building in that particular city. One of them reads:—

THE FARM

BEST HOME OF THE FAMILY

MAIN SOURCE OF NATIONAL WEALTH FOUNDATION OF CIVILIZED SOCIETY THE NATURAL PROVIDENCE

"Every Congressman, every law-maker, every administrator of laws who comes to Washington must pass beneath the marble arch which bears that inscription," says Collier's Weekly. "At least once, in the freshness of novelty, he must be impressed by it; thereafter it becomes an old story, and he hurries past, unseeing."

"That is one of the perils of Washington; the man who stays there too long runs the risk of absorbing its exotic atmosphere and forgetting the views, desires and needs of the people he comes from. Thoughtful men know the risk, and consciously avoid it. President Wilson said the other day that since his body for the next four years must be in Washington it is all the more essential that his mind should get its inspiration from the rest of the country."

"In Dr. Eliot intellectual accuracy is even more marked than dignity of phrase. This inscription expresses a truth that is fundamental in human society."—Public Opinion.

LAST PARTY OF FARM LABORERS

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has received word of a party of 75 farm laborers which will arrive about the first week in August. This party is specially selected by our Mr. Nicol from the grain growing districts of England. The Association has supplied over 200 laborers on the advanced fare basis this season. From reports received so far fully 95 per cent. are proving satisfactory.

A member of this next party is available to any farmer who makes application in time, applications being filled in order of receipt. Write the Secretary at 404 Chambers of Commerce for information and application forms. This will be the last party of the season.

NOT SO WONDERFUL

"I am a self-made man, I am."

"Well, I think there is one thing you needn't worry about."

"What is that?"

"Taking out a patent."

The Land and the People

Minot, Man., July 12.—At the social study class in connection with the Presbyterian church, last Thursday evening, Wm. Sifton gave an instructive and inspiring address on the subject, "The Land and the People." The manner in which the speaker handled the theme gave evidence of deep study. Mr. Sifton's speech might be divided under three topics, namely, how the land which, by creation, belonged to the people, passed into the hands of a few individuals; and next, how the possession of the land by individuals put a few men in a position where they could not only monopolize the means of production for private profit, but also dictate the terms by which people should be allowed to live; and finally he worked out a close reasoned theory of reform, showing how such a theory could become practicable.

Pointing out the importance of the land to the life of the people, he said, "Land might exist without the people, but the people could not exist without the land. If, then, the land be of such infinite importance, it was folly to allow the birthright of all the people to be at the disposal of greedy individuals to whom wealth was of more importance than human life."

In telling how the people lost control of the land, he showed how, in older countries, the land was portioned out to favored individuals, who, in return, promised to assist in time of war a king who held his position through a superstitious belief in his divine right. In dealing with Canada in particular, he showed how carelessly the government from time to time had handed out the birthright of the Canadian people to railway magnates and land companies. Consequently the people, who, according to the evident intention of the Creator of the universe, should have free access to the land as the means of sustaining life, must make terms with the land kings of modern times for the right to live. He pointed out that "the privileged few take advantage of the necessities

of the people and ask unreasonable prices. The government allow the so-called owners of land and captains of industry to set their own prices for land and the use of capital in general, thus the land-owning class has become rich to the extent that they find a difficulty in knowing what to do with their dividends, so they decided to buy up every invention and monopolize every industry with the profits which first of all came from the ownership of land and thereby have become the owners of the industries, the people and the government."

In submitting for the consideration of the audience a "remedy," the speaker laid down, as a working basis, the restoration of the land to the people. He argued that the land should be taxed for its use, to the extent of the cost of government, and allow the product of the laborer to go free. Thus every industry would be allowed the full benefit of its production, and every laborer the value of his labor, and in this way the speculation in real estate, which, in the eyes of justice, is nothing short of forgery, would be done away. In conclusion the speaker made a strong plea for the people to study the situation; to govern themselves; to own their own banks, railways, land, etc., and thus every public utility would be obtainable by all the people at cost.

Mr. Sifton's cogent speech was delivered with spirit and was well received.

OVER 20,000,000 ACRES UNDER CROP

Ottawa, July 14.—Reports received from correspondents at the end of June enable the census and statistics office to issue finally revised estimates of the areas sown to spring crops this year and also estimates of the areas devoted to the later sown cereals and hoed crops. With regard to wheat the reports are entirely confirmatory of those issued a month ago, and the area under wheat in Canada is therefore finally placed at 9,816,300 acres, or 57,000 acres more than in 1912. The area in spring wheat is 8,990,500 acres, or 13,100 acres more than in 1912, and the area to be harvested

of fall wheat remains at 825,800 acres. Oats are estimated to occupy 9,646,400 acres, an increase of 429,500 acres; barley 1,480,800 acres, an increase of 15,600 acres; rye 127,200 acres, a decrease of 8,910 acres, and hay and clover 7,621,600 acres, a decrease of 12,000 acres.

The acreage under the later sown cereals and hoed crops are estimated to be as follows: buckwheat 363,600; flax seed 1,288,600; corn for husking 290,000; beans 58,850; potatoes 467,800; turnips, etc., 215,900; sugar beets 19,250, and corn for fodder 277,990. These are increases in the case of potatoes, turnips, etc., sugar beets and corn for fodder, but decreases in the case of the other crops.

For the three Northwest Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the total wheat area is finally estimated at 9,013,800 acres, as compared with 8,961,800 acres last year; that of oats at 5,035,800 acres, compared with 4,913,900 acres and that of barley at 857,700 acres, compared with 709,900 acres; these differences representing increases of 52,000 acres for wheat, 391,900 acres for oats and 47,800 acres for barley, or 491,700 acres for the three crops.

Crop Percentage

During June the crops throughout Canada maintained generally the average of about a month ago. On June 30 the condition expressed in percentage of the usual standard of 100, taken as representing the promise of a full crop, was as follows: fall wheat 81.46; spring wheat 87.80; oats 87.71; barley 88.39; rye 85.95; peas 87.43; mixed grains 87.12; hay and clover 71.52; alfalfa 77.23, and pasture 82.31. By provinces the condition is between 80 and 90 for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the outlook at the end of June appeared to be especially promising, as the condition was above 90 in all cases excepting fall wheat, the condition of which in Alberta was 76.27.

Livestock

Estimates of the numbers of farm live stock in Canada at June 30 are given as follows: horses 2,535,000; milch cows 3,064,900; other cattle 3,380,400; sheep 2,418,400; swine 3,254,400. These represent increases over the estimates published last year for all descriptions, except "other cattle." The estimates are based upon the final figures of the census of 1911 for all the provinces except Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and show that the totals are still subject to final revision upon completion of the census results. The conditions of all classes of live stock was reported as especially favorable on June 30, being 100 or above for horses, milch cows, sheep and swine and 97 for cattle other than milch cows.

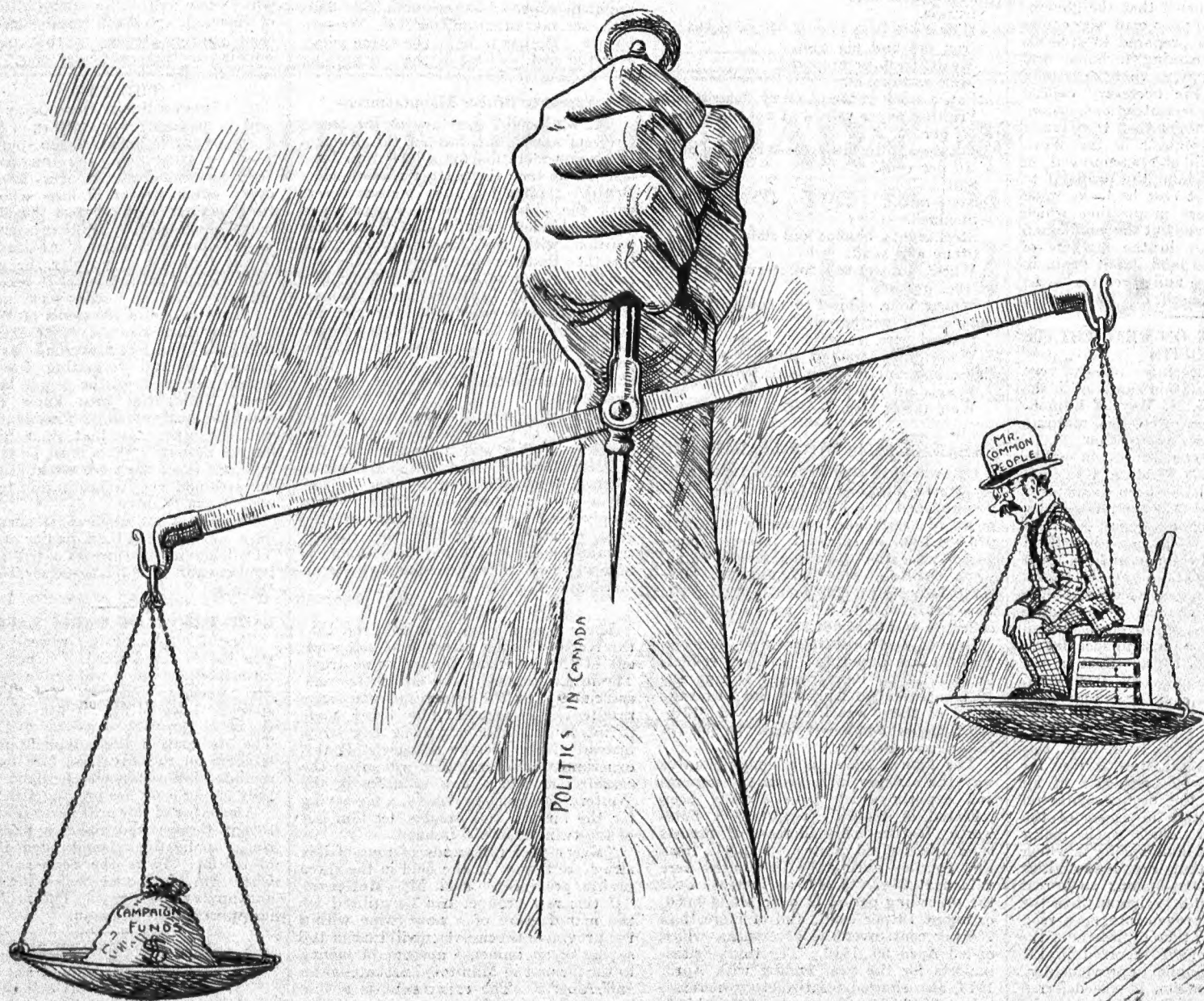
SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE'S SUCCESS

Winnipeg, July 16.—Probably 15,000,000 bushels of grain will be handled by the elevators of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company this fall, according to figures given by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan. By this fall the company will have nearly three times as much storage capacity as any other line of elevators in the province.

In its first year, Mr. Motherwell said, the company operated 46 elevators, handling about 3,000,000 bushels of grain. On this business there was a profit of \$50,000 to the shareholders. Last year 140 elevators were operated, handling approximately 12,000,000 bushels. Although the annual statement has not yet been issued for 1912, it is expected that the profit on that year's business will be in proportion to the profit on the first.

This year at least 40 more elevators will be built by the company.

He that levels at a high mark, though he come short, yet shoots higher than he that aims at but a wall.—Sir John Eliot.



THE BALANCE OF POWER

BERT BILLINGS

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 23rd, 1913

DEBATE WITH MANUFACTURERS

Our readers will notice on page 7 of this week's issue of The Guide we have extended a cordial invitation to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to debate the tariff question in The Guide. There is little doubt but that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity to place their views before the Western farmers. From time to time accusations have been made that The Guide presented only one side of the question, though this accusation is not true, as we have always presented the strongest protectionist articles we could find. This time, however, we are going right to the fountain head and expect to get the protectionist doctrine pure and unalloyed. We believe that if protection is a good thing we all want it, and further, if it is good for all the people the Canadian Manufacturers' Association should be able to prove it in this debate. We would ask every reader to interest their protectionist friends in this debate and get as many of them as possible to subscribe for The Guide in order to read these articles. We would also ask our readers if they ever heard tell of any protectionist paper throwing open its pages to the use of free traders? We sincerely trust that the Toronto News and the Montreal Star will arrange to publish these articles.

THE NAVAL QUESTION

Speaking on the naval estimates in the British House of Commons on July 17, according to cable despatches, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty referred to the death of Mr. Borden's naval policy in the Senate. Mr. Churchill intimated that the lack of the three Dreadnoughts from Canada would have to be supplied by "sacrifice of the British taxpayer" if the British navy were to be up to the requirements of the Admiralty in 1915. The Tory papers of Canada are splashing this statement all over their front pages to prove the disloyalty of the Grits and the treachery of the Senate. Mr. Churchill, however, said it had been decided not to build three new warships, but merely to accelerate the building of those now in progress. The Grit papers in Canada are flourishing this statement to prove that Mr. Borden's "emergency" was a fake. Thus both our political parties derive some consolation from Mr. Churchill's remarks, and both are smoothed down somewhat by his further statement:

"Although the Naval Aid Bill was rejected the question of Canada participating in her own defence and in that of the Empire is by no means dead. Whether we read the speeches of members of the Government or of the Opposition, we see that although there were differences of principle and method, and although the matter is one of party dispute, there is an overwhelming consensus of opinion that action should be taken, and that soon."

"The position is not yet clear, and I am very much inclined to think that harm, rather than good, may result from our attempt to debate it much in public. Canada is absolute mistress of her own destiny. Although I cannot attempt to forecast the course to be finally decided by Canada, I think that the speeches taken by themselves, apart from all public and private information, plainly show that the question of Canada taking effective part in the general naval defence of the Empire is by no means closed, and we have no right to assume at present that we are to be left to face the emergencies of the future, unaided and left to bear the whole burden alone."

It will be seen that Mr. Churchill gets his views on Canada from the speeches of the two political parties. He is not aware that neither the Grit nor the Tory naval policy has ever been referred to the people, but were both cooked up by a handful of men in each party and then unloaded upon the

public. Neither of these policies could be endorsed at a referendum, as we believe that there are far more Canadian voters opposed to both policies than in favor of either one. The great drawback is that the independent voters have no representatives and no newspapers to support them. The party papers, like the party politicians, will support anything that is sent out from the party headquarters. Canadian political standards are about as low as they can go and neither party seems desirous of improvement. But there is an ever-increasing murmur of discontent throughout the country which indicates a smouldering revolution such as has overtaken the Big Interests and the crooked politicians in the United States.

Mr. Churchill's reference to the "sacrifice of the British taxpayer" requires some correction lest it mislead. The British taxpayer has never been taxed to provide naval protection for Canada, as Canada has never needed any, does not need any now, and has not asked for any. However, this talk may serve the purpose of keeping the British taxpayer quiet while his burden is increased. When the British and German taxpayers wake up to the fact that they are being taxed almost to death simply because the politicians and militarists of both countries refuse to get together and make a treaty of peace, then they will demand a change. Because the European nations continue to bleed their taxpayers white simply to gratify the ambitions of diplomats is no reason why Canada should be drawn into the maelstrom. Canada's destiny should be for peace. Let us spend the \$35,000,000, all of it if necessary, to aid in bringing Britain, Germany and United States into an agreement for world peace and arbitration. The Grain Growers have been criticized because of their attitude towards naval expenditure, and it has been charged that they are so engrossed in wheat raising that they know nothing of world problems and fail to get the viewpoint of the maritime peoples. We would just point out that among the most vigorous opponents of the naval expenditure are men born in Britain, who have felt the force of the burden and seen the folly of it, and they are trying to save Canada from the same course. Others in the West come from every country on earth. Surely they know as much of the needs of a navy as the people of any other part of Canada, hundreds of thousands of whom have never seen salt water. And further, the Grain Growers are Canadians, as loyal as any Imperialist and as patriotic as any of our jingoes; they are quite as intelligent and have just as much at stake. Put the two naval policies to a referendum where the people can decide upon the expenditure of their own money and let us be free from the Grit and Tory machines.

In the Montreal Witness of July 10, John Dougall and Son, the publishers, announced that, while the Daily Witness had been sold and would be merged with the "Daily Telegraph," beginning on July 12, the "Weekly Witness" would continue to be issued by the same publishers. We trust the Weekly Witness will retain all its old-time vigor and independence, for it will be more sorely needed in Montreal than ever before, now that the Herald and Witness have been acquired by other interests, and a new jingo organ, the "Mail" is being started.

The Triple Alliance supports both the political parties and both political parties support the Triple Alliance. Between them they plunder the people, and if the people are foolish enough to stand for it they deserve to be plundered.

MISCHIEF IS BREWING

Several times we have mentioned the journal which travels under the name of "The Canadian Countryman," organized for the special purpose of combating The Grain Growers' Guide and the organized farmers, and financed by Sir Edmund Walker, Z. A. Lash and, no doubt, other protectionists. In the Wingham Times, of Wingham, Ont., we noticed this advertisement recently, by a general merchant:

Are You In On This?

We are giving a free subscription of "Canadian Countryman" to our customers. It's a bright, newsy magazine, and here are some of the contents of last week's issue:

"The Grain Grower and the Farmer."
"The Money Value of Immigration."
"Care of Lawns and Gardens."
"Investment as a Fine Art."
"Parliament and Caucus, or a Historical View of Self Rule."

And a host of other subjects including some choice fiction. Come in and get a sample copy and let us tell you about it.

KERR & SON

This shows some of the circulation methods adopted by The Canadian Countryman, and we understand that the same thing is being done here in the West. This method of obtaining circulation by giving it away, or by having it donated in wholesale quantities by interested parties, is strictly against the postal rules of Canada, but we presume that when the interests of the Protectionists are at stake, the postal rules are suspended. Has anyone any doubt as to the reason of this feverish haste in getting the organ of the Triple Alliance into the homes of the people? There is some mischief brewing.

CO-OPERATORS ARE FRAUDS

According to the following dispatch in the Winnipeg press, the Retail Merchants' Association is mobilizing its forces and preparing to fight the co-operative movement in the West to the bitter end:

Saskatoon, Sask., July 13.—E. M. Trowern, secretary of the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association, at a meeting of the local association, held here last night, made a strong attack on co-operative trading societies, saying "they are the greatest frauds that ever struck the community. The Grain Growers know no more about running a co-operative business than a cat knows of its grandmother. I make this statement publicly, and wish the press to make special mention of it. We have gone to the government from time to time opposing co-operative societies. I have never seen an honest co-operative store yet, and there has not been one found in Europe. They are a fraud from top to bottom. We have asked every wholesaler in the Dominion by letter what he thinks of the co-operative societies, and if he sells to them we will cease doing business with him."

Mr. Trowern opposed strongly city markets, saying that it was an unfair competition to the merchants.

This Mr. Trowern, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, must be a most remarkable individual. At one swoop he condemns as dishonest the whole co-operative movement in Great Britain, which numbers now 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 people and transacts business to the extent of more than \$500,000,000 annually. In Ireland the co-operative movement has spread, as well as throughout Germany, France, Italy and nearly all the countries of Europe. Yet all these co-operative institutions are dishonest and we come to Canada to find the model of honesty in Mr. Trowern and the Retail Merchants' As-

sociation. This same gentleman says that the Grain Growers "know no more about running a co-operative business than a cat knows of its grandmother." There is a certain amount of truth in this, but the Grain Growers are learning how to conduct a co-operative business and intend to know more about it as time goes by. They have learned the grain business only by experience.

The most amazing part of this statement by the Retail Merchants' Association secretary is that his organization has ordered every wholesale dealer in Canada to stop selling to co-operative societies or they will be boycotted by the retail merchants. This is the most brazen and cold-blooded attempt that the Big Business interests have ever made to club the common people into submission. It is a huge conspiracy to tighten the grip of the distributive interests upon the consumers and we believe that it is a boycott strictly against the law. This is the same Retail Merchants' Association that went down to Ottawa and succeeded in having the Co-operative Bill killed every time it appeared in Parliament, and we presume that it is this same organization that still prevents the passage of a Co-operative Bill.

We believe that this Retail Merchants' Association has a lesson to learn and will probably learn it out here on the prairies, where there are university courses for just such institutions. The farmers will please take note that they are to do no co-operative buying nor selling and that their efforts to establish co-operative stores must stop at once because the Retail Merchants' Association have so ordered it, and if any wholesale firm sells to these co-operative stores, the Retail Merchants' Association is going to boycott that wholesaler. This Retail Merchants' Association believes that no person should conduct stores except its own members and that the retail merchants in every town should have the power to fix the price of everything the farmers have to buy and as much of the farm produce he has to sell as possible.

If the Retail Merchants' Association will keep Mr. Trowern touring about the West making more speeches of this same kind, it will be the best thing we know of to encourage the co-operative movement, and it will not be more than a year or two until the Grain Growers establish their own wholesale houses to supply their own retail houses, and if the manufacturers join in the boycott the next movement will be to establish their own factories. The best way for the Retail Merchants' Association to encourage this work on the part of the Grain Growers is to send their secretary out here to poke fun at them and to make false statements about co-operative work and to fling defiance into the teeth of the Grain Growers. We hope Mr. Trowern will keep up the good work, because he is the best advance agent for the co-operative movement that has struck this country for a long time.

"WAR IS HELL"

Let those who think General Sherman was exaggerating when he gave his famous definition of war read the despatches coming every day from the fresh outbreak in the Balkans. Here is a cablegram from Saloniki, dated July 13:

"Many people were crucified, hacked to pieces or burned alive by the maddened Bulgarians, who committed incredible outrages on women of all ages, many of whom died from the effects."

"The condition of those who escaped is lamentable. Rich merchants are dying of hunger, while wretched mothers are trying to find covering and food for their naked and starving children."

"The situation is desperate as all the pharmacies were burned down and there is total lack of medicines for the sick and bandages for the injured."

The news of the sacking of Nigrita by the Bulgarians is just as sickening. A week ago it was a flourishing Greek town of 1,450 houses and 8,000 inhabitants. "Today," says the despatch, "it is a reeking heap of smould-

ering ruins and the acrid stench of burning human flesh and bones overpowers the nostrils." The sole survivor, a Greek named George Vlakos, tells how the Bulgarians captured him and a lad he was with and after having beaten and robbed them, ordered them to be shot. The sentries missed their aim so rushed at the defenceless pair with fixed bayonets. The boy stood up to the soldiers, who killed him. Vlakos was thrust through and lay unconscious. The Bulgarians threw petroleum over their bodies, set them on fire and left. When Vlakos came to, his right leg was burning, and he succeeded in putting out the flames with his hands. This poor fellow's story was confirmed by a war correspondent on the spot, who thus describes the scene after the Bulgarian atrocities:

"The majority of the corpses had been buried for fear of cholera. We have, however, smelled burning flesh in the ruins and seen partially burned human skeletons. We believe absolutely that at least 470 villagers have been killed or burned alive in this town alone. During the last two days, a whole regiment of sappers have been engaged in burying the dead. We have no reason to doubt the report of the authorities that 1,500 persons have been foully murdered. Scores of women are still living who were violated, and every house was sacked. We believe, in fact, that seldom in the history of warfare has the barbarity of the Bulgarians at Nigrita been surpassed."

The tale of horrors might be indefinitely prolonged, for every day adds its quota. Bulgarian soldiers have been captured who had in their pockets the ears and fingers of Greek women, cut off for the sake of the earrings and rings.

Plenty of people were willing to justify the late war of the Bulgarians, Greeks, Serbs and other allies against Turkey on the ground that it was "cross against crescent," or Christianity against the barbarous Turk. But the unspeakable Turk never hacked innocent people to pieces, burned them alive, or set fire to the hospitals, the way the "Christian" Bulgars have been doing. The plain truth is that war is a hellish business all through. Instead of getting more humane, the wars within recent memory seem to prove that it is getting more diabolical all the time. War lets loose the worst passions of depraved men until even Satan must blush to see their fiendish work. The latest inventions and advances of science are made to serve in wreaking upon the enemy such hideous cruelties as no former time imagined. And a real war in these days is bound to mean all this. With annihilation as the alternative, what folly to expect kid-gloved diplomacy or the regulated courtesies of the duel to mitigate the horrors of a conflict between two peoples! The man who speaks so glibly about a coming war between great powers does not realize what it would mean. "War" does not mean gold braid shining, banners flying and bands playing. It does not mean glory and honor and power. It means mangled bodies, burning cities, homes without breadwinners, children without fathers, closed factories, deserted fields, national depression and desolation. If people kept that in mind whenever war was being discussed there would be no argument about its necessity. Is there any reason under the sun why two intelligent (let alone civilized or Christian) nations should deliberately plan for war, which means a mutual compact of suicide by a large part of both nations? Yet there are public men in Canada doing all in their power to drag Canada from her high plane of long continued peace, from her geographical security, down among the frenzied militarism of racial and historic enemies. Our Minister of Militia, Col. Sam Hughes, has set his heart on training 1,500,000 men in Canada to shoot straight. What would be the result? The United States would be forced to follow suit, and if they did so on the same scale it would mean 20,000,000 Americans also "trained to shoot straight." How much better off would Canada be then? Such ignoring of the lessons of history is seldom met with, thank fortune. Yet the fact that a

Dominion Minister and all sorts of "Imperial" societies are spreading such views shows that the opponents of war must be on their guard.

"To nationalize the coal mines of the United Kingdom." That is the large order of a bill recently introduced into the British Commons. While there is no hope of its passing now, the very fact that it was brought up and discussed will help. People are asking why should private men appropriate the gifts of the Creator and dole them out to their fellows at the highest price they can get? By the time that the coal lands and oil fields are nationalized people may see that more sane reasoning will apply to all lands. A downtown corner in a big city is more valuable than a coal mine, and the man who, because he was first on the spot, or for some other reason, receives large revenues from it, should be made to hand over to the community the value created by the mere presence of the people.

"The best defence scheme for Canada on land," said Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, the other day, "is a million and a half men trained to shoot straight. Then we need have no fear of the invader." The Montreal Standard blazons these stirring words in a page heading, eight columns wide. Now that the Minister of Militia has sent thrills chasing up and down our spines, would he mind telling us who the invader is whom we should fear? It would certainly be quite an achievement to teach 1,500,000 men in Canada how to shoot straight, but how would it be to teach them to think straight and live straight, and to have conditions remedied so that the honest worker and no other would get an honest living?

The bill to abolish plural voting in Great Britain passed its third reading in the House of Commons by 293 to 222. After the principle of "one man, one vote" becomes law, the cause of reform should make swifter progress than ever. The lords and landholders who could motor from one riding to another casting a vote wherever they held property, have been one of the reactionary forces British progressives have hitherto had to contend with. One more count for the Asquith Government.

Many English lords and dukes own as much land in Canada as in Great Britain. Soon they will be able to maintain their town houses and country mansions from their Canadian rent rolls. The way to prevent the establishment of a landed aristocracy in Canada is to tax land values, which would make landlordism unprofitable and cause all vacant land to become available to those who desire to live or work upon it.

The Canadian Government pays an annual subsidy of \$180,509 to the Canadian Australian Steamship Line, plying between Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Thus our Canadian Government is subsidizing the Australian shippers to send chilled meat, butter and eggs into British Columbia, and then erecting a tariff wall to keep them out. Very sensible scheme.

If the members of Canada's Parliament desire the public to have faith in their integrity they will enact laws to provide for publicity of campaign funds, and will put an end to the secret lobbying of the Big Interests. The public is weary of the Hole-in-the-Corner work and it is time Canada's public business was conducted in public.

Some of the C.P.R. officials at Calgary have organized a "Safety First" League. A fine idea, but we fear they will not be able to do much good, since the officials higher up belong to the "Dividends First" club.

Debate with Manufacturers

Grain Growers' Guide Invites President Canadian Manufacturers' Association to
Discuss the Protective System for the Benefit of the Western Farmers

July 19, 1913.

R. S. Gourlay, Esq.,
President of the Canadian
Manufacturers' Assn.,
Toronto, Canada:

Dear Sir,—You are no doubt aware that the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces have repeatedly declared for the abolition of the protective tariff, believing it to be a serious handicap to the proper development of a great nation. The organized farmers believe that the people should be free to buy the necessities of life wherever they can get them most cheaply and likewise to sell their own products wherever they can get the highest price for them. Only after prolonged and careful study of conditions have the organized farmers become free traders, but they are always open to further ideas and continually seeking new information.

It is predicted in several quarters, including Industrial Canada, that there will be a general revision of the tariff at the next session of the Parliament. In view of this and in order to clarify the situation generally in regard to the protective system we have decided to make a proposition to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to discuss the tariff. Your Association is the leading exponent of the protective tariff, and has in its employ and within reach of its resources experts on the tariff question, as well as the most complete information on the subject available. The chief aim of your association as we understand it, is to educate the people of Canada to the benefits of the protective tariff.

The Grain Growers' Guide is the official organ of the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and of the United Farmers of Alberta, numbering about 50,000 farmers, and our paper has a circulation of 30,000 weekly throughout these three provinces. It is our desire to place The

Guide at the service of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in order that you may educate our readers to the merits of the protective tariff. If you can thus show the Western farmers that

protection makes them more happy and prosperous and enables them better to provide for their families, then we can assure you that the western farmers can be converted to protectionism.

Probably the best method of conducting this educational campaign would be in the form of a debate, you presenting the arguments for protection and ourselves providing the free trade arguments. No doubt half a dozen articles could be written on each side with value to the country. We attach no stipulations to our offer of The Guide, other than that your articles may be written by anyone you select, so long as it is specifically understood that he is presenting the viewpoint of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. On account of the size of our paper we would ask that your articles do not exceed 3,000 words in length each. If you could induce the Toronto News or any other leading protectionist newspaper of Toronto or Montreal to publish the debate, we should be glad, but we do not insist upon this as these journals may deem it wiser to present but one side of the question to their readers.

We should like to start out with the understanding that you will answer any reasonable questions in regard to the tariff that we may ask and we will agree to reciprocate. In this way more information may be brought out than otherwise. Without further preliminaries we lay our offer for debate before you and will ask you in your first article to answer as many of the following questions as space will permit. [See questions in the middle of this page.]

Please notify us as soon as possible if it is your intention to accept our invitation to debate. Your article may then be forwarded at your leisure. This letter goes forward to you by registered mail and a copy of it will be published in The Guide issue of July 23.

Trusting that we may have a mutually pleasant and profitable debate, we are,

Yours very truly,

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

Questions

1. Does the Canadian Manufacturers' Association regard protection as a permanent policy for Canada? If not, then upon what basis should the government decide whether or not an industry is in need of protection?
2. Does the Canadian Manufacturers' Association admit that the Canadian manufacturers use the protective tariff to charge more for their goods than the same goods could be purchased for under free trade?
3. Does the Canadian Manufacturers' Association believe it is in the interests of the Canadian people that industries protected by the tariff should sell their products for foreign shipment more cheaply than for home use?
4. Does the Canadian Manufacturers' Association believe that when a protected industry can face free competition in foreign markets it should enjoy tariff protection in the home market?
5. Does the Canadian Manufacturers' Association believe that tariff protection should be given to industries with inflated capital, that are charging high prices for their goods, in order to pay dividends upon watered stock?
6. Does the Canadian Manufacturers' Association believe that there can ever be great industrial development in the Prairie Provinces in the face of complete free trade with Eastern Canada? If so, why would not Western industries develop equally as fast under free trade with the world?
7. Does the Canadian Manufacturers' Association believe that the nation is made any more prosperous by transferring money from the pockets of one citizen to the pockets of another citizen?

Forming a Woman's Auxiliary

By Mrs. John McNaughton

Hon. Sec., Hillview Branch, Sask. G.G.A. Woman's Auxiliary

Is your community life complete? Is the same attention being paid to Almighty God as to the almighty dollar? Have you a doctor, nurse, etc., in your midst? Is the school and school life all that can be desired? Is provision made for the development of the minds of the young folk? Is the temperance question a live one? Have you more time and money than you know how to dispose of? Are you satisfied with the local market re butter, eggs, poultry, etc.? Have you a library? Do you have an occasional concert and social? Is any attention being paid to the social and political questions of the day? If these questions can be answered in the affirmative, then there is no need for a women's auxiliary. In less favored districts it will be found worth while to try the experiment of forming one.

Organization

Organization is the key to the problems of today. Having decided to attempt to organize, first accompany your husband, father or brother, as the case may be, to their local G. G. A. meetings. Try to understand their aims and difficulties. Become enrolled. The Association invites you, if the local does not. When several women have joined, call a meeting on the side to discuss the question of auxiliary. If there is no local in your district get a few neighbors to help you form the auxiliary and persuade the husbands to form the local. Having agreed to organize, read the article "A Woman's Club in the Making," in May 21 issue of The Guide. It

gives full information regarding the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers.

Why Women's Auxiliary?

On the prairie I would urge the formation of auxiliaries rather than Homemakers' clubs. This was emphasized both in the G. G. A. Women's Convention and its executive meeting. Not from any feeling against the Homemakers' Clubs. They are doing splendid work, but are distinctly a women's organization; also, being under government or university control, are much restricted in their topics.

The Meetings

See that each woman in the district gets an invitation to be present at the first meeting of the Auxiliary. To the recipients of the invitations, I would suggest that they do not cast it aside without a thought. So many women are prejudiced against an innovation simply because it is an innovation. Attend the first meeting—if it does not please you, attend the next and give your objections.

Choose such topics as the majority can discuss. Let the meeting study and observe parliamentary rules. It is easier to speak aside to your neighbor than address the chair, but if the room will disregard the rules, the chairman might as well retire. The Guide is giving much attention to the women. Return the compliment. Discuss its articles at the meetings and help extend its sphere. Study some of the public questions. If you have views on same, send resolution to Central endorsed by the local meeting; particularly if you have a member

capable of presenting same. Gather ideas for next year's work and send resolutions to Women's Convention. Let as many members as possible plan to go to said Convention. Always have a topic and speaker prepared for each meeting. If last meeting was not a success, consider how much of the remedy had lain with you. Suppress pettiness. When the meetings become tea and dress competitions it is time to disorganize.

Objectives

"To foster and encourage the co-operative method of the distribution of farm products and the supplying of staple commodities." There is enough scope under this clause to test the business capacity of each member. If far from town, buying- and selling-rings would be found very helpful.

"To encourage members to provide suitable meeting places, and equip and furnish same for the social and educational benefits of the members." If your district is too new, or too poor, to undertake much along these lines, much can be done in this direction by giving some attention to the school. If it bears a forlorn aspect, it is not the fault of the teacher and trustees. They will not object to the Auxiliary placing musical instruments, books and pictures in the school, offering prizes to the children and otherwise arousing interest in school life. Teachers with their heart in their work will welcome the co-operation of parents.

"To establish libraries, literary societies, etc., and to further extend the knowledge of the members and their

families along economic and social lines with the view of elevating the standard of living in rural communities." If you cannot establish a library, you can probably obtain one of the Lady Minto or other circulating ones. Lectures can be arranged. Your own doctor will not refuse you one, and among the members it is astonishing the amount of talent to be found.

"Elevating the standard of living." This is the culmination of the whole work. What is the present standard of living on the prairie? Professor Rauschenbusch says that we should fight to make the world a better place for the coming generation. Is not the G. G. A. a splendid medium for this work? Can we not—men and women—realize our possibilities in this direction and individually and collectively aim to make ours "an ideal community."

THE BREATH

O Power! who art behind the power
Which is the law,
That made the planets and their paths,
And gilds the straw.
That used the process of the suns
To tint a flower;
Drew Time from out the Timeless Void
And made an hour.
That led the warring gases through
Their ordered strife—
Thy breath upon the lifeless mass
And all was life.
And we, the striving outcome of the law,
Call out in vain,
"Bend from the space above the arc
And breathe again!"

GERALD J. LIVELY.

The Mail Bag

FOR AN INDEPENDENT PARTY

Editor, Guide:—Some weeks ago the writer, as secretary of a local U.F.A. union, drafted a resolution, which was approved by the members of that union, and which was forwarded to our provincial secretary, dealing with the need for an independent farmers' party in Dominion politics. To the writer's surprise, the provincial secretary informed him that such a resolution was contrary to the rules and regulations of our organization, that such action, if persisted in, would lead to our own destruction and that with such a party organized we could obtain nothing from the party in power, for that party would tell us to "Go to your own party for what you want." Well, in spite of Mr. Woodbridge's views in the matter, I am as firmly convinced as ever that one of our greatest needs, if not the greatest, is just such a party which, in our own legislative halls, shall look after the farmers' interests first, last and all the time. If, like the Irish Nationalists, we were strong enough to hold the balance of power and would stand together for our common cause, we might see legislation passed that would greatly help us. As it is now, the manufacturers, the banks and the railways have everything their own way because this triple alliance not only have a strong representation in Parliament, but in the lobby they get next to the fellows who, like so many rubber stamps, register the will of their respective leaders. As farmers we have the strength and the numbers to remove the grievances from which we suffer, but just as long as we divide on the old party lines we shall be helpless and impotent to attain our ends.

What have we obtained from either Grit or Tory Governments in the past? Little or nothing. We asked for fish and we got a serpent. We asked for bread and we got a stone. I remember quite well the promises made by the Liberal leaders prior to 1896. We looked upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the Moses who would lead us into the Canaan of free trade and other kindred blessings. But once in power they compromised with the Big Interests and steered a middle course, forgetful apparently of their former pledges and promises. The reciprocity measure was purely a compromise one and as such met the fate that it deserved.

Turning to the party in power, their record is even worse. There is no need to enumerate their misdeeds. Every reader of The Guide knows of their class legislation, of how the triple alliance has obtained everything they sought during the last session, and of how MacKenzie and Mann have got another grant of \$15,000,000. Mohammed once said that the greatest thing in the world was action. Surely it is time for action, independent action on the part of the long suffering Canadian farmers. Were the Borden Government to go to the country with their naval bill, which the Senate has rejected, how could the Western farmers truly voice their sentiment in the matter with only a Tory or Liberal candidate to choose from? Both would undoubtedly be pledged to their respective leader's policies, which, in either case, would mean a grant of \$35,000,000 to build warships. We know that the Western farmers, and perhaps the farmers of the East as well, are strongly opposed to both these policies, as witness their stand at the conventions at Brandon and Calgary, yet, without independent candidates in the field to represent their views, they must either vote for the Borden or Laurier policy or fail altogether to exercise their franchise. As is well known, only three of our Western members voted in favor of submitting the naval bill to the people and if they continue getting out of the traces they will surely hear the crack of the party whip. Candidates sometimes come before the electors as Independent Conservatives or Independent Liberals, but when once in office the first two letters of their title is quickly dropped and from their party leaders' standpoint they become dependent and dependable. There is probably only one independent man in our present House of Commons and that is Mr. Maclean, member for South York. He has the courage of his convictions and deserves the gratitude of

every Canadian citizen who is not blinded by partyism. But instead of one we need a hundred such men in Parliament and then things might come our way.

When we talk to some men about the need of an independent party, they shake their heads gravely and say, "It is no use, it can't be done. Look at the Patrons of Industry in Ontario." Well, when the Patrons of Industry ceased to exist, their platform had become the platform of the Liberal party in Ontario and as such some of the measures at least for which they labored were crystallized into legislation. It is true that most of the members of that organization went back to the old parties, but we of the West are not as strongly bound to those parties. In fact, many of us, coming from other countries and free from the traditions and prejudices that blind so many, can say we never did owe allegiance to them and we will not be bought by them or bound to them now.

It is an evident fact that many farmers need enlightenment in regard to public questions and their duties as citizens.

Again let me say, what we need above all is a strong independent farmers' party, the members of which, sitting in the House at Ottawa, shall make our interests their own, first, last and all the time. The time is ripe for action. Let us act.

MORLEY L. SWART.

Lake Thelma, Alta.

GRAIN GROWERS AND CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—Co-operation is coming in retail business and also in wholesale. I have just read the report of a meeting of the local association of the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association, at Saskatoon, and it carried me back to the time when George Stephenson, the father of railways, was before a committee of the House of Lords and in answering a question, "if a cow got in front of his train would it be very awkward?" "Yes," said George, "very awkward—for the cow."

I did not think so much ignorance existed about co-operation as the secretary is reported to have shown, but I thank him for the following information: That

will soon be done that way, and Mr. Trowern seems to know it, for "it's the stuck pig that squeals," hence his outcry, and that he can keep both his retail and wholesale business, as we can do without either, the way they have done in Great Britain, with their millions of turnover and fine buildings.

Now, Grain Growers, you see what fools they think we are. It's up to us to show the world that you will not take Mr. Trowern's taunts. As for me, I am ready to give time and experience to the cause. How about you? Let me know through The Guide.

N. J. KERSWELL.

Makaroff, Man.

COST OF PRODUCING WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—May I chip in in this "cost of wheat" discussion?

It seems to me that the cost of house and sheds, etc., must not be taken separately. Breaking, fencing and so forth are all fixed improvements. No man can afford to pay such usury as 8% on his total outlay and no farmer needs to "write off" on his permanent improvements because upkeep and repairs offset that; so, given the C.P.R. price of land, we will charge the C.P.R. interest, which is a yearly diminishing sum, leaving ample room for new permanent improvements.

Now the turning point of the entire discussion seems to me to hinge on "method of cultivation and administration." Therefore, I will compare A and B taking G. E. Wainwright's figures, in the issue of last May 14, changing them to suit.

I might add that putting the cost of plowing, harrowing, etc., at a certain price per acre is foolish, since there would be no such prices paid if all farmers applied for hire instead of working their own land. As I have it then, farmer A has a very poor quarter section, not worth \$30 per acre. Since he only cultivates 100 acres, he evidently is one of those farmers who just grow wheat, plows when they can and disk and stubble in the balance, harrowing once when they get good and ready, and have no implement shed.

Farm A

Capital Acct.	
160 acres at \$30	\$4,800
Horses	1,200
Implements	650
	<hr/>
	\$6,650

2,000 bu. wheat at 85 cents ...	\$1,700
Fixed charges, int. 6%	\$399
Depreciation horses, 15%	180
Depreciation machinery, 20%	130
Fire insurance	35
Taxes	20
	<hr/>
	\$764

Varying Charges

Twine	\$ 25
Stooking	25
Threshing	200
	<hr/>
	250
	<hr/>
	\$1014
	less 1,014
	<hr/>
	\$ 686

Farm B

Has 100 acres in tillth, and toolshed. Crops 75 acres and has 20 acres under summer cultivation. Three kinds of grain are grown to extend the period of seeding and harvesting so as to enable one man to do the work. The working teams are mares, so that colts may offset all depreciation and make the 60 acres waste land profitable.

Method of cultivation: The disk follows the binder, the grain is stacked, both to make room for the plow and to afford time for fall plowing; the packer and harrows following the plow each day.

Continued on Page 11

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

ON THE "BETTER FARMING" TRAIN



Prof. Herner Giving the Children at Lyleton a Talk on Poultry



Dr. McGillvray Demonstrating the Methods of Discovering Unsoundness in Horses

This enlightenment and education will not come through a subsidized party press or from paid party heelers. Because of this latter influence and because many go no further for their information, their views are perverted and their ballots cast on the wrong side. We need more papers like The Guide, which presents "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

Personally I feel it is a pity that the members of those two growing and influential organizations, the Grain Growers' association and the United Farmers of Alberta, should not be a unit on the question of a United Farmers' Party. Surely it is patent to all thoughtful men that we must take political action if we would attain the ends for which we have come together. The Big Interests learned the value of political action long ago and when it is a case of seeking more concessions, "they are not divided, all one party they." Let us learn from the enemy this lesson of united political action for our own benefit and profit.

his association "have gone to the government from time to time opposing co-operative societies," and also "have asked every wholesaler in the Dominion by letter what he thinks of the co-operative societies, and if he sells to them we will cease doing business with him." The statement that "the Grain Growers know no more about running a co-operative business than a cat knows of its mother" is only equal to saying that Mr. Trowern does not know what he is talking about, as there are thousands of old country co-operators in Canada who could give him facts and figures that would open his eyes, and could manage the largest retail store in the Dominion, like they do the largest grain business now.

The statement that co-operative societies are frauds is so wide of the mark, unless he means those concerns who copy the title, but that is all they do. I would like to tell Mr. Trowern that the co-operative style of doing business has come to stay and will extend to such proportions that the bulk of the business

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

"SPEAK NOW OR FOREVER AFTER," ETC.

I have a beautiful inspiration—or what feels like an inspiration—bubbling up in my brain this morning and I want to submit it to the cold light of your reason and find out for very certain whether it really is or no.

Shall we start a department for the reports of the Women Grain Growers' and other women's societies? The question is would the women of each province want to have their reports printed in this new department or would they want them to appear in the page of The Guide devoted to their own province.

As I said at the beginning, "Speak now or forever after hold your peace," but please don't hold your peace. If you have a Women Grain Growers' or a Home Economics Society or a Homemakers' Club in your district or if you mean to have one I would like you to say whether or not you would care to report their meetings to The Guide.

I am sure you will do this to oblige me, because I have never yet asked a favor of my women readers in vain. I am quite sure also that I don't deserve so much goodness, but in the past you apparently have not taken that into consideration and have poured your kindness upon me regardless of desert.

I don't want to start this department if it is not needed or wanted by my readers, but if it interests you there is nothing I would so love to do as to further the organization of such clubs.

And now just one more little request. If this applies to your district will you please write at once so that I will know the opinion of my readers at the earliest possible moment.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

TEXAS MARRIED WOMAN'S PROPERTY ACT

The Delineator tells this month of the passing by the legislature of Texas of a new property bill. It gives the married women of that state certain rights and privileges in regard to their holdings which even we women of the Canadian Northwest have always assumed that a woman really must have or start a revolution.

The woman who hustled about and did the necessary lying awake nights figuring out how to get the politicians to cast their votes as she wanted them to was Mrs. Ward, of Houston, whose picture appears in this issue. Getting politicians to listen when one represents several thousands of votes and when one is utterly voteless are entirely different things, and Mrs. Ward had a very strenuous time before she aroused public opinion to the point where it demanded the changes introduced by the new bill.

Here in the words of the Delineator writer is the substance of the new piece of legislation.

"Anyway, it may be that House Bill 22, as finally passed and signed, does, after all, empower married women to make contracts. It does not specifically say that they may make them. But it so amends all previous laws as to withdraw from the statute books the command that they shall not make them. And, in giving them the general "control and disposition" of their property and earnings, it implies that they will make them.

Such is Senator Vaughan's view of the matter. And such is Mrs. Ward's. Which is perhaps the reason why she was in such a hurry to get that bill enrolled.

Contracts or no contracts, however, House Bill 22 is a big bill. It gives to the married women of Texas the genuine ownership of their separate property, of their personal earnings, of the rents from their lands, of the interest from their bonds and of the dividends from their stocks, checked only by the requirement that before they can actually convey or encumber their lands or actually transfer their stocks or bonds they must seek their husbands' consents. No longer can a husband in Texas maintain a right of disposition over his wife's income by force of law. He must maintain it by force of character.

Wherefore we call the Speer-Vaughan-Ward law, of the Commonwealth of Texas, one of the quicksteps of the woman movement in America this year."



MRS. HORTENSE WARD, OF HOUSTON

THE "BUSY WORK" AT THE FAIR

They didn't call it busy work, of course. It was dignified by appearing in the school exhibits, but if anyone was scared away from this room by the fear of encountering crude and primitive efforts at art then they were assuredly the losers.

What caught my fancy the very most of all was the paper cutting, because I thought how well you could apply it to keeping the small folk out of mischief on stormy days. The very weeniest folk had cut animals out of white paper and pasted them regardless of arrangement on blue cardboard. The next step was a crazy winding trail drawn on the blue cardboard with white ink and down this trail were parading gaily a combined farmyard and circus of animals and birds she cut out of white paper and pasted on flat. White cardboard with a black ink trail and any colored animals would do quite as well and it would not be a serious calamity if the elephant's trunk was not quite plumb or the giraffe's neck a little stubby for a giraffe.

Still more original and clever was the big card illustrating the days of the week. For Monday a wash tub and clothes line; for Tuesday an iron and ironing board; for Wednesday a low rocking chair, table and mending basket; for Thursday, visiting day, a handbag and parasol; Friday the broom and dust pan and Saturday the rolling pin and bake board.

Even more difficult was the furnishing of the rooms with paper furniture; in the living room a little paper couch, tables and chairs; in the bedrooms tiny paper beds, dressers and stands.

In a rural school exhibit there was a round piece of cardboard to represent a pond and little yellow cardboard ducks, one with the head stuck through to suggest diving.

The older pupils in the Kelvin Technical school exhibited some exceptionally clever color work, the dainty wallpaper designs and borders, in water colors, being especially worthy of praise.

But I wish all of you could have seen the work. I am sure it would have been an inspiration to those of you who have small children coming to ask plaintively, "What can we do now, mother?"

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Humanity is never so beautiful as when praying for forgiveness or else forgiving another.

CHILDREN'S CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am interested in your page and am sure that not only is it helpful, but encourages us to press on when we hesitate. I am the mother of three children and I feel the responsibility of training them very much. I think children should be taught from babyhood to come to mother with all their little troubles and no mother should be too busy to listen and sympathize. Better to let the work go and listen than to turn the child away, or say, as I have heard some mothers say, "Oh, don't bother me. I'm too busy." They will too soon learn to go elsewhere and often in later life refrain from telling mother the things she ought to know.

One lady said to me, "Oh, don't tell your children anything pertaining to themselves. I remember how dreadfully disgusted I was when I first found out for myself the origin of life." There is the whole trouble, children are left to find out too much for themselves. We should study the disposition of each child and we shall soon know how much each child needs to be told and when best to tell it.

I often have a talk with my little girl of eight years. Of course at first she was shy to talk of such things, but I told her how wonderfully and beautifully God had made her and what a sweet, pure little thing a baby was. I do not believe in telling children they were found in cabbage leaves. I always told my little girl that God had provided a most wonderful bed where they were kept warm until such time as He sent them to us, and when through hearing stories from another child she came to me with the question, "Mamma, where do the babies come from?" I took her in my arms and told her something about it and she said, "Well, mamma, it was right what you said about the bed, wasn't it?" Outside of this question it is so sweet to know that I have their confidence, which throughout life I mean to keep. I am afraid I am taking up your time, but I felt I must write and secure your books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," for which I enclose 15 cents in stamps. Wishing you all the success you deserve. I am, sincerely yours,

LILLIAN BLACKSTOCK.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRADE

Dear Miss Beynon:—For several weeks I have kept silent, but Prairie Lover's letter caused me to break the spell. Prairie Lover, I liked your noble defence of our maids and I for my part know that any we have had have been satisfactory. Mother always treated them as members of the family as did we girls.

But, Prairie Lover, how about our fallen sisters? You say we should say nothing about them, but pray in silence. I truly believe in the wonders brought about by prayer, but man or woman must work as well. If this were not the case why do we have ministers and missionaries if silent praying would save the world? O, no. God had other intentions, He meant us to do our share.

Now I think we should be up and doing and if we could save them without publishing their shame I am sure I would think that it would be best. But in the words of the sage, "Half the world knoweth not what the other doeth." Many people do not realize the serious condition of our young womanhood.

Last Sunday I listened to a splendid sermon on this very subject in which truths were very vividly portrayed. Many people were shocked, but I think he did perfectly right in so laying bare the actual facts.

O, sisters, it seems to me that we should be up and doing when there is such a great traffic going on among the white slavers. Fifteen thousand Canadian girls enter a life of shame yearly. Think what that means when our population is only about seven million.

I used to be a staunch disbeliever in woman suffrage, but I have been changed and realize that when woman gets a vote then only will virtue and truth reign supreme.

Let me give you a few facts. In my home town there are two or more houses of ill-repute, which half a year ago were closed owing to the strong feeling against them. This spring an incident occurred. Two girls were pursued by a drunken man when the girls were returning from a visit at the minister's. The police were set on his trail and he was caught before he could harm them. Shortly afterwards a council meeting was held to decide what could be done to make the streets safe for girls. They decided to open the above mentioned houses, they said in order that innocent girls might remain unmolested. The true reason was that those same men who passed the laws are the ones who felt the need of the houses. Sisters, shall we let such degraded beings, I will not call them men, govern us? No, I say, and I am sure you will agree.

Three years ago they voted on local option here with the result that the saloon-keepers stayed. Our mayor is the largest saloon-keeper here, so you may be sure it is a good town. Here I must remark that I have nothing to say against the mayor, he has fulfilled his office with satisfaction to all, but the mere fact that he is a saloon-keeper does not speak well for our town.

Miss Beynon, I have too long taken up your valuable time, but the vileness of the world overpowered me. Good luck to you all and with a prayerful wish for better conditions. I will close.

Yours truly,

BRUN KULLA.

P.S.—For fear I will be misjudged I will add that I am a school teacher and still in my teens.

REAL SORROW NEEDS NO TRAPPINGS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I feel as you do about wearing black. It has not been worn in our family for several generations as both my grandparents and my parents thought it almost as bad as the savages who stabbed themselves or jumped into the fire to show their grief.

Death entered our home only recently, but I could not wear crepe. My loss seems too sacredly my own and I could not proclaim it to the world with black clothes any more than I could talk of it in public. I have seen crepe worn that I considered an insult to the dead. Nothing but time can soften the ache at one's heart and your nearest and dearest know it's there and need no telling.

ANON.



WANTED! Every Farmer
to get our new
WORK SAVING, TIME SAVING, MONEY
SAVING OFFER ON

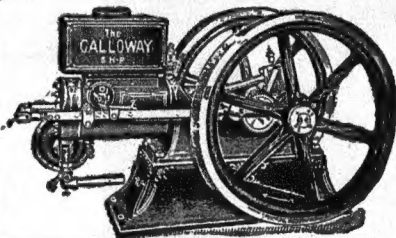
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Why not have this engine on your place to take half the load of the drudgery off your shoulders? It's absolutely reliable, very economical, it's an engine with a long reputation for satisfactory work, durability, and low price, every engine made in our Waterloo factories, sold direct from factory to farm, price to you a wholesale price, based on an enormous factory capacity. We carry a complete line of GALLOWAY Engines in hand in Winnipeg, can ship in 24 hours. Send me your name so that I can send you catalog describing the engines we build. Believe me, YOU WILL SAVE MONEY BY DOING IT, and you ought to have my new

Special Offer to the first Ten Men or more in every township

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada
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The best in the West exhibited in the departments for all breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

175 horses already entered for four big days of racing. Everything worth while in farm machinery on exhibition. An entirely new Midway by the great Patterson Shows. Six Bands, including the famous 79th Cameron Highlanders Band. See the big Free Attractions in front of the grand stand. Fireworks. Single Fare Rates and Special Excursions on the railways.

Apply to the Manager for all Particulars

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If you are anxious to get dollar for dollar value, and make your cream shipments yield their full price, we invite a trial shipment.

We furnish our shippers with tags free. New shippers we supply with cans and make no charge until they are satisfied with our dealings and methods.

You receive PROMPT CASH for every can you ship, and the empties go back inside of 48 hours. We want the cream, you want the cash. It's a purely business proposition on both sides. Write and let us get in touch with you.

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Brandon Creamery & Supply Company
BRANDON, MAN.

Tie This Tag to Your Cans

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Life Membership

The ninth mile post has been passed. We are on the tenth lap and there is just a chance for a few more to get into the first 1000 life members. As soon as that gap has been filled it is proposed to get a certificate worthy of being framed and given a conspicuous place and the memory of the men who are life members thus perpetuated. This institution, which has as its motto the good of all, has life members who are not looking for cash dividends on their life fee, but these men have put \$12.00 worth of themselves into the institution to provide for the extension, promulgation and operation of ideas and principles for the good of others.

We trust to secure a few more from each Association whose manhood is running over with a desire to assist in laying permanent foundations to this voluntary institution of Saskatchewan tillers of the soil. If you can afford to be a life member let us hear from you at an early date. It is proposed that one of the big days at our next convention shall be life membership day, when life members only will do the talking.

F. W. G.

Membership Fees Received

The following is a list of the membership fees received during April and May:—Droxford, \$4.50; Boulder Lake, \$4.50; Spring Valley, \$15.00; Poplar Point, \$5.50; McNutt, \$17.00; Mt. View, \$10.00; Laura, \$20.00; Sunset, \$3.00; Cando, \$6.00; Lewvan, \$5.00; Waldorf, \$10.00; Gledhow, \$20.00; Acme, \$12.00; Flax Hill, \$9.00; Montmartre, \$2.50; Spalding, \$2.00; Kincaid, \$7.00; Midale, \$8.00; Newlands, \$5.00; Belmae, \$15.00; Simpson, \$9.50; Laura, \$3.00; Port Reeve, \$1.00; Keddleston, \$15.00; Brewer, \$9.00; Dundurn B.M.K., \$5.00; Narrow Lake, \$9.00; Harptree, \$7.50; Richmond, \$8.00; Waldron, \$5.50; Ivor, \$5.00; Wardenville, \$2.50; Burnham, \$11.50; Walter, \$2.00; Hillview, \$5.50; Dobson, \$11.00; Tugaskie, \$16.50; Preeceville, \$21.00; Gibbs, \$6.00; Cana, \$2.00; Paradise Hill, \$7.50; Kincaid, \$2.50; Silver Vale, \$5.00; Greenbriar, \$4.50; Little Boggy, \$8.00; Mt. Pleasant, \$4.50; Turtleford, \$2.50; Edam, \$10.00; Kelvington, \$6.00; Emery, \$5.00; Muirland, \$6.00; Lock, \$3.50; Lemsford, \$8.50; Graytown, \$20.00; Sandford Dene, \$4.50; Dobson, \$6.00; Mt. View, \$22.50; Harlan, \$6.00; Una, \$3.00; Weyburn, \$5.00; Cory, \$16.00; Tullisville, \$6.00; Vanguard, \$35.00; Success, \$10.00; Fairview, \$5.50; Dahinda, \$6.00; Lannigan, \$10.00; Ridgeford, \$3.00; Thunder Valley, \$24.00; Dewar Lake, 50c. Chellwood, \$3.50; Cooper Creek, \$2.50; Gerald, \$7.00; Mt. Chase, \$22.50; Newlands, \$6.75; Cairnsview, \$20.00; Traynor, \$6.00; Meeting Lake, \$3.00; N. Tisdale, \$9.50; Gravelburg, \$1.50; Warmley, \$6.00; Star City, \$36.50; Acme, \$8.50; Holar Birch Creek, \$15.00; Hutton, \$2.50; Dowd Hill, \$8.00; Richmond, \$2.50; Mt. Pleasant, \$1.00; Rozilee, \$4.00; Fenwood, \$11.50; Waterloo, \$10.50; Gray, \$1.00; Major, \$4.50; Narrow Lake, \$2.50; Sonningdale, \$4.00; Senlac, \$1.00; Langenburg, \$15.00; Red Jacket, \$1.00; Preeceville, \$1.00; Beatty, \$4.50; Semans, \$18.50; Hazenmore, \$6.00; Aneroid, 50c.; Avondale, \$4.00; Sheho, \$5.00; St. Gregor, \$5.00; Fern Glen, \$12.00; North Plain, \$6.50; Nut Mountain, \$5.50; Idaleen, \$2.00; Willows, \$4.00; Meota, \$10.50; West Eagle Hills, \$10.00; Walter, 50c.; Alameda, \$5.00; Rocanville, \$18.50.

Over Twenty Workers for 1913

Central Fees Cash Received

Fillmore, \$53.50 (District No. 4); Star City, \$38.50 (12); Rocanville, \$45.50 (7); Mountain View, \$43.00 (13); Vanguard, \$35.00 (14); Val Blair (Aneroid), \$32.50 (15); Gravelburg, \$32.25 (15); Cairnsview, \$31.50 (13); Wood River, \$30.50 (15); Lajord, \$29.00 (4); Acme, \$28.00 (9); Flax Hill, \$28.00 (14); Jesmond, \$27.00 (15); Semans, \$26.50 (7); Thunder Valley, \$26.00 (14); Cut Knife, \$24.00 (11); Laura, \$23.00 (13); Alameda, \$22.50 (3); Mountain Chase, \$22.50 (7); Lancer, \$22.50 (14); Preeceville, \$22.10 (10).

Note.—District 14 has four branches whose aggregate total receipts to date for 1913 total \$122.25. District 15 has four whose aggregate total \$111.50. Both new districts.

Thos. Conlon is director for 15; John Burrell is director for 14.

The local branch of the G.G.A. at Newberry held a picnic on July 1 in district 15. Another one also was held at Crest Wynd. District Director Thomas Conlon was in attendance at both and had things well in hand. The young people were given an opportunity to enjoy themselves to the full, from the little tots up to those full grown. Doubtless an increased membership will be the result.

John Parker, secretary of East Manitou Lake, writes:—"We are almost at the end of our first year. Our members attend our meetings every two weeks. Our branch is a great success in every way. We are in the co-operative business in fine shape for new beginners. We buy coal, flour, bran, shorts and twine. 'Everything for the benefit of farmers' is our motto. Our picnic was on June 20 and was a grand success. We had no speaker so did the speaking ourselves. The crowd enjoyed wonderfully the picnic of East Manitou Branch."

Herbert H. Hatley, secretary of Thunder Valley Association, writes:—"We held a most successful picnic on July 1 at Robin Hood school. Our Association has adopted an arrangement of buying and paying for all materials necessary to conduct all entertainments or enterprises they undertake and making a charge to cover the cost. By this method those who work hardest get paid for their materials and the cost equalized to those entertained. The committee gave us an excellent supper for 25 cents. Tents were erected for ladies, also for gentlemen. Water, soap, towels, etc., for their convenience. A booth was provided with drinks, candies and other requirements. A shooting gallery was in operation. The usual program of sports, with liberal cash prizes, was carried off, concluding with a dance, with music provided by the Chaplin orchestra. A perfect day, perfect arrangement of details contributed to make this a red letter day for a four-month-old Association and demonstrates that we can conduct our social affairs without asking a contribution from any place."

Cyrus E. Page, secretary of Whiteberry branch, writes:—"I do not feel like sending in any more reports as they are never published in The Guide, but I will tell you about our picnic held on July 1. It was a beautiful day and we had a good crowd and a good program of sports. Many of the prizes were donated by the tradesmen of Radisson. A football match between Whitney and Lake View resulted in a draw. Whiteberry pulled Keatly at a tug-of-war, beating them easily. A free supper was provided by the ladies and afterwards a concert was given by the children, finishing up with a dance. We did not forget to get a few more members, but are not yet up to last year's strength. The day certainly was a great success."

C. R. Powell, of Glenueig, writes:—"Our picnic was held on June 18. We had a good crowd. Many were disappointed, however, at not having a speaker. Why were we overlooked? Our application was in early."

Emile Dorais, secretary of Gravelburg branch, writes:—"We enclose herewith \$15.00 for three boxes of buttons. We will have our picnic on the 30th and 31st of July—two days. We want a good speaker from Central without fail."

Bert Pitt, of Ladstock, writes:—"Enclosed is \$21.50 for membership fees."

D. MacRae, secretary of Foam Lake, writes:—"Enclosed find \$20.50, membership fees for this local to date."

Mrs. Harry L. Pearson, of Keeler, writes:—"On May 29 Mrs. Sam Haight organized a Woman Grain Growers' Association in Keeler. Officers elected as follows: President, Mrs. Haight; vice-president, Mrs. John Gordon; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Harry L. Pearson; managers, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Fowle and Mrs. Anderson. Other members, Mrs. Dagg, Mrs. Clemenshaw, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Mohr, Mrs. Hill. Enclosed find money order for \$5.00, membership fees."

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

The seed is either bought or specially grown, but we will let this figure only in yield and not in increased price for pure seed grain.

Capital Acct.
160 acres at \$30 \$4,800
Mares 1,500
Machinery 1,000

\$7,300

50 acres wheat, 45 bu. to the acre,
2,250 at 85c. \$1,912.50
15 acres of barley, 60 bu. to the
acre, 900 at 50c. 450.00
10 acres oats, 100 bu. to the acre,
1,000 at 25c. 250.00

\$2,612.50

Fixed Charges
Int. 6% \$438
Depreciation mach. 10% .. 100
Fire insurance 40
Taxes 20

\$590

Varying Charges
Twine \$ 70
Stooking 60
Extra price seed 40
Stacking, threshing .. 250

\$420 1,010.00

\$1,002.50

This method insures against extra drought and wet seasons as well.

But, Mr. Editor, let us consider further into these accounts and especially this latter one, which is the most misleading, for the price of grain is, after all, the pivotal matter in grain growing. The world's market fixes the price of the grain, which is subject to fluctuations, by reason of exorbitant charges of freight and marketing, etc.; but, after all, there is one factor which must equal a minimum price and that is the cost of production. Just as a living wage must, on the average, be paid to the worker, so also the grain grower must get a subsistence price for his wheat, or starve. But remember he will get no more. When the average man so farms his land, that 100 acres brings him a net return of \$686 and the amount represents the subsistence price; then the exceptional man may still beat the market in cost of production and make at the same price \$1,002.50 off 75 acres, but just as sure as he helps to raise the standard of farming to his pitch, his returns will dwindle to a subsistence wage, unless he can again beat his previous skill.

The only remedy can be found in the growth of unionism, so that the farmers in association absolutely control the wheat market and then by the careful study of the measure of values revolutionize the means of exchange of this system originated by the evil one and maintained by the usurers and speculators, till we arrive at a stage of co-operation which will assure to each worker the full social exchange value of the product of his (or her) labor.

DANIEL F. BOISSEVAIN.
Munson, Alta.

HOW TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS

Editor, Guide:—In your editorial of June the 4th edition appeared comment on a letter received by you from a business man, re "conditions which he believes should be established in this country in order to make it truly prosperous." Your correspondent also asks for the opinions of your readers as the best means to this desirable end. As one of your readers, and with your permission, I beg to submit my quota—as I see it.

Your correspondent's first query is, "a plan or 'system' whereby a farmer with moderate means can make a comfortable living from a quarter section of land." To secure such a desirable end it seems to me necessary to almost revolutionize existing conditions in this country. We should need state owned railways, managed by non-political, civil reformed officials, who would run these state-owned railways efficiently for the people at large. This I think would mean reduction of rates by about two-thirds of existing charges. The effect of this reduction would act in two ways. First, it would reduce the cost of living to all consumers and producers alike; and secondly, it would ensure more profit to the actual producer without increasing the cost to the consumer. The farmer particularly would greatly benefit by his being both a consumer and producer.

We should also need to completely

alter the source of revenue. In place of laying a heavy fine on consumers and producers for wanting the necessities of life and tools wherewith to earn their living, and particularly penalizing the family man, in direct ratio to the service rendered the country by the largeness of family, inasmuch as the more mouths he has to feed and bodies to provide for, the more taxes he has also to pay, if not to the country's treasury, yet to the protected interests by the criminal procedure of a protective tariff. We should have all revenue raised by land tax, and when I say land tax I do not mean taxes only on agricultural land and city or town lots, as I understand is done in Alberta and British Columbia for municipal purposes, but mines, or rather mineral lands, whether under development or not, forest, water power and any other natural resources and franchise value of public served corporations, leaving the trade untrammelled by restrictive duty. Setting aside the economic saving that such a system of taxation would mean to the country in its administration of collecting, and its equity, the saving it would assure in curtailing expenses of living, and of tools and machinery, would go far towards helping the farmers to make a competent living.

I would also include a banking system, either governmental or municipal, under a central supervision, where money could be borrowed by farmers at a reasonable rate of interest. Loans extending over

periods of twenty and thirty years available for farm developing purposes only at not more than four per cent. interest, and short loans at say six per cent., and to the personnel of the administration of banks as well as all other public services, but two rules should apply—efficiency, and no politician need apply. Further, I would have a law prohibiting gambling in food produce by board of trade or stock exchange, and last, but not least, a thorough co-operative system, through farmers' co-operative exchange for marketing of all farm produce. But the co-operation need not be limited at that, but extend further, whereby the farmer could be his own miller, cold storage man, timber merchant and what not.

If we had all this, points two and three of your correspondent would I think follow as a consequence. As for point four, re-agitation, I think this rather desirable at present to rouse dormant public interest to certify the injustices that the public suffer through its own apathy and consequent misrepresentation by their legislative members. Only through agitation has reform ever been accomplished. In fact, it is the only weapon the public have, betrayed as it is by both politician and most of the press. No doubt years hence, when the people have come into their rightful heritage, agitation will die its natural death. God speed the day!

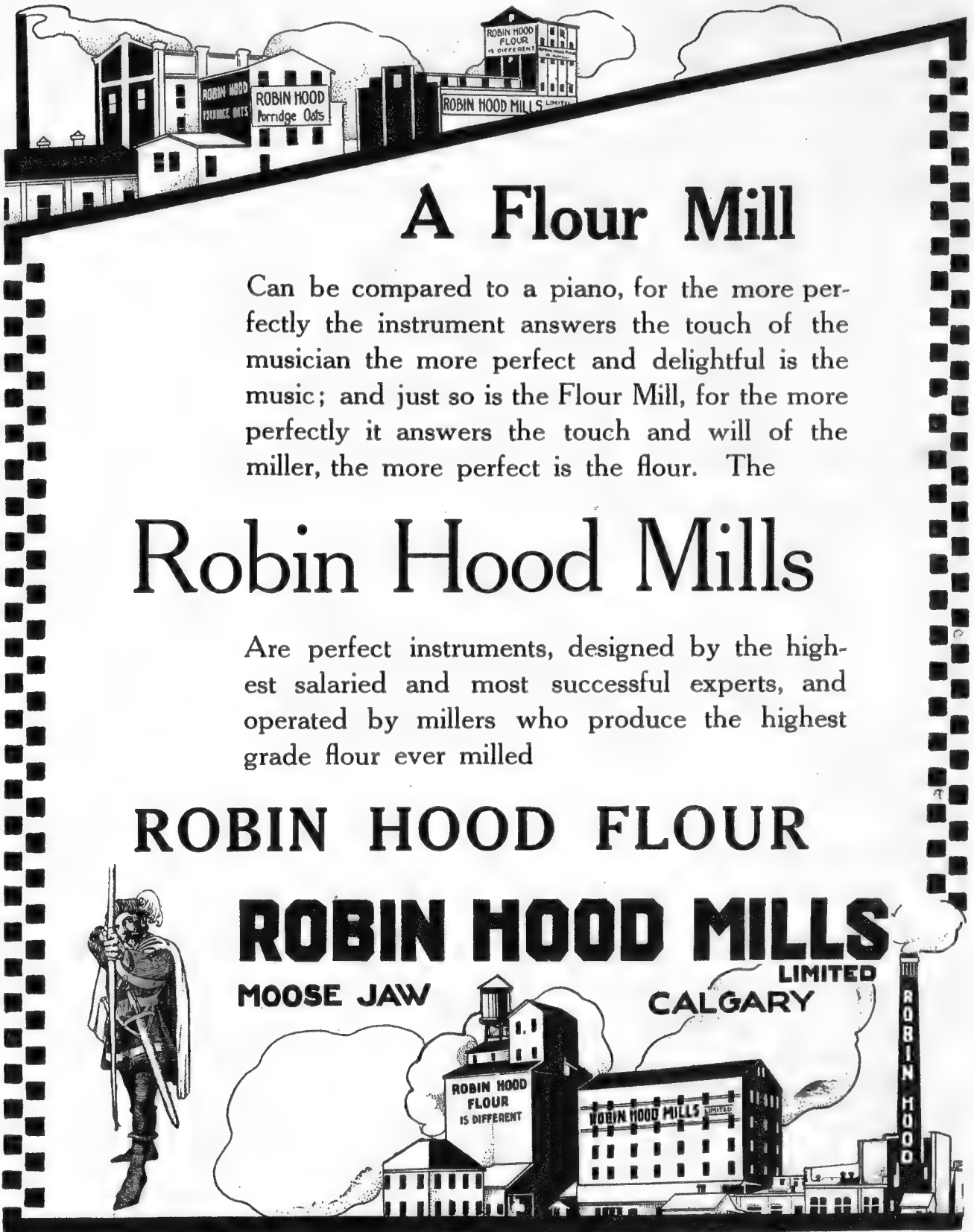
N. H. NATHORST.
Summerview, Alta.

FREIGHT CHARGES ON APPLES

Editor, Guide:—I have followed the editorials in your paper closely and it makes me disheartened to think and see the hardships and privations we have to go through with all the time to help fill the coffers of the privileged few. Enclosed is a card showing just one piece of their rotten work. A neighbor, the addresser of this card, and myself sent back to Ontario for two barrels of apples at \$1.00 per barrel. A barrel costs 40 cents. Railroad company said two barrels of apples weighed 380 lbs. and charged \$7.37 freight. That is where they beat us. Result—we did not send East for apples again, but bought of the merchants and paid just what they wanted us to do. Apples, 2d Northern Spys, cost \$6.50 to \$7.00 per barrel, and last year I priced them in town and they asked \$7.50 to \$8.50. Result—we did without apples and hundreds of barrels went to waste in Ontario, and we were just one family. Think of the hundreds of families that did the same. And then we help to give Mackenzie and Mann the handsome gift of \$15,000,000.

In closing will say I do hope your valued paper, The Grain Growers' Guide, will open the people's eyes so that they will use their united force to better the conditions of the farmer and his family. Ethelwyn, Alta. M. E. JONES.

Men are made more unhappy by the ills they fear than by those they suffer.



A Flour Mill

Can be compared to a piano, for the more perfectly the instrument answers the touch of the musician the more perfect and delightful is the music; and just so is the Flour Mill, for the more perfectly it answers the touch and will of the miller, the more perfect is the flour. The

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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

HANDICRAFTS

The handicrafts section of the Western Arts Association made a splendid showing this year at the exhibition. Their exhibit included rag rugs; over-curtains and bed spreads of hand woven wool; hand woven linen in the piece for the making of suits and dresses; fine laces and embroidery and pen painting.

They had a loom there for the weaving of carpet rags into rugs and charged a moderate sum for the weaving and warp.

As I said before, these were just rag rugs, but in some the colors were so exquisitely combined that they were really things of beauty. A conventional pattern in tan and rose shades and another hit and miss with a dash of red stand out in my mind as being uncommonly pretty.

Do you remember those old wool rugs we used to hook with the roses or sheep in the middle of them? I have helped to do them many a time and in those unregenerate days thought them beautiful. But I saw just such a mat in this art exhibit and it was a thing to love. The centre was done with tan wool with a darker conventional design in the border. It was all in two shades of the one color and unless you saw it yourself and could picture it in a room with still lighter tan walls you would not believe the beauty of it. I was especially glad because I said to myself, "Here is something any of my readers can do for themselves at small cost."

Incidentally you might be interested to know that decoration is just catching up with what we farm women learned long ago from necessity—that a little black in house furnishing is often very effective. So when you are obliged to use a ground of black wool in one of your mats you will be quite in the fashion. If I ever hook a wool mat again myself I am going to try a combination of yellow and black and see what happens, and then if it turns out well I will build around it a room with yellow walls and black woodwork and furniture.

But I must not say another word or I will have to curtail the letters and that would be a shame.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

CHILDREN SHOULD BE TRAINED IN MANNERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Well, I think you must really be a very busy person and also very patient to read our letters every day and listen to our farmer women's troubles one after another. There are some very interesting letters in the page, also useful hints.

Now, I hope the women get the vote. I would like very much to see that law passed, although I have no need to complain myself or dread anything to happen the home, like some of the poor women. Nevertheless, we must not look only to our own welfare, and because one or two women are happy in their own homes think that all others in the world are the same. That would indeed be very selfish.

I think "Charity's" letter in the Sunshine page of February 26 is fine. To my fancy she has the proper way of bringing up the little ones. What looks worse than a child to snatch a piece of cake or bread from one without saying "thank you," or "please" when asking for it? I have just one little girl five years old and I am never ashamed to take her out any place, and I think every mother should teach her children how to behave at home. Then when they grow up they can remember how they were taught and follow it.

I am enclosing 20 cents for the two books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World," with five cents extra for postage. Wishing you and members success.

JENNIE.

I hope you won't mind having your pen name changed to Jennie. We already have a Jessie.

F. M. B.

GETTING DOMESTIC HELP

Dear Miss Beynon:—Your page of the Country Homemakers is always so interesting that I for one feel I must write and thank you for the good work you are doing. Anyone who has the opportunity

of raising the standard for women is doing a noble work and there must be many who in reading the letters that are printed can think of similar cases in and around their districts. If the real sympathy existed, as it should do, between husband and wife we should not hear of over-worked wives, but rather the reverse.

When the mother has a family of little ones to look after and attend to all the household duties alone, it is then that the burden becomes too heavy. I believe more girls would come out from the Old Country as mother's help if they could be assured they were going to a comfortable home; so many of them have an idea that Canada is a kind of wild country with no social advantages. I know there are associations who bring them as far as Winnipeg, but I am sure there are numbers who wish they could be brought farther West.

Could a form be signed by a number of women residing in a district requiring help and be sent to an association in Winnipeg? I have written this as I know so many find it very difficult indeed to get help for the country and they would be glad to hear of something that could be done to lessen the difficulty. In closing I should like you to send the two booklets, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World," for which I enclose 15 cents. Wishing you all that you desire in your noble work.

I remain,

ONE FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has been bringing out some help for the farmers this year.

F. M. B.

A YOUNG GIRL SUFFRAGIST

Dear Miss Beynon:—Perhaps you and your readers will be a little surprised to hear from me. I am not a woman, nor am I a mother, nor am I a wife, but I am just a country girl of eighteen and an interested reader of your page.

I, for one, am in favor of women voting and no doubt all the readers of this page are also. Why should not the women have a say in the affairs of the home and country as well as the men? Is it because they lack in brains? Not by any means, but just because they haven't had a chance; but we hope they will in the future. Surely, when a woman has worked and slaved trying to make a home along with her husband for her family, should she not be free to take or do as she likes? Certainly she should.

COUNTRY LASS.

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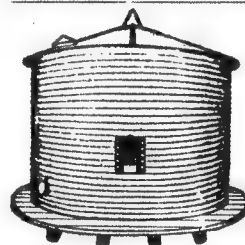
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The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

NATURE'S TOOLS

Did you ever think how well Mother Nature fits her feathered children for getting a living? Look at the bill of the crow and observe how perfectly Nature has shaped it for gathering the newly sprouted grain out of the ground, for cracking acorns or picking up a meal of birds' eggs. It is also built strong and shaped properly for carrying the heavy sticks with which they build their nests.

The dear little humming-bird has a long slender bill made especially for sucking the honey out of the hearts of flowers. There is a bird called the oyster catcher which lives principally on oysters. When the oyster is lying on the beach breathing gently with its shell a little open, this bird comes along and darts its flat bill into the opening and pries it apart.

The bills of the owls are hooked and sharp along the edges so that they can easily tear small animals apart. The woodcock has a small straight bill used to probe the earth for worms. Perhaps you have seen him doing it.

So I think that if you look at any of these little feathered folk you will find that Nature has sent them each into the world with the tools best fitted to help them secure their favorite kind of food. Look for yourself and see if it is not true.

DIXIE PATTON.

BUNNY'S OWN STORY—TOLD BY HIMSELF

A Prize Story

I wakened up in a little hole in the ground, covered with leaves and grass, in the edge of a bush. Then, after a while, there came something and dug away the grass and leaves, then she told us to follow her, so we did and found some fresh grass and bark, which we ate. Then we heard something crackling through the brush and when I looked I saw that it was something pointed at me. There was a bang and something went whizzing beside me. Mamma rabbit told us that it was a boy shooting a rifle at me and that if that whizzing thing ever hit me it would kill me. These words frightened me, so we all ran back to our hole, where we were safe.

It happened in the fall that I saw a carrot in a funny red box. I was hungry for a carrot, but I did not know how it could have got in such a curious place as that, so I sat down to think about it. It looked so sweet and fresh and, as I thought about it, my mouth watered, so I stepped in and had hardly begun to eat when there was another bang and I thought that it was the boy again, but I did not know what made it so dark. Then I looked at the little door where I had come in and found that it was shut.

At first I did not know what to do. I hunted all around to see if I could find a hole big enough to get out, but I could not. Just then I heard footsteps and oh! how frightened I was. I thought sure it was the boy whom my dear mother had told me about. Oh, how I wished I was once more with her. All at once something knocked the box over and over and I got out and ran to my hole so fast that I did not know what had upset the box, but I thought that it was a cow.

WALLACE SHOWMAN.
Leopoldville, Alta., age 9 years.

THE MOUSE AND THE TRAP

I am a little grey mouse. My home is under a large cupboard in an old log house.

I have two little brother mice and at night, when everybody else is in bed, we go through a hole which we have gnawed in one side of the cupboard and get our fill of pie, cake, cookies and all kinds of nice sweets. "Oh, my," but they are good.

One day our mother said to us, "Now if you get hungry during the day don't be afraid to go into the cupboard and get what you want, but remember not to make the least bit of noise or those great big people may hear you and perhaps you may get caught."

We all gave a little squeak of joy and off we ran into the cupboard, for we were all very hungry.

In one corner of the cupboard my brothers were eating a cookie, and in the opposite corner was a nice big minced-meat pie.

I started to eat a cookie, but I thought the pie was more tempting, so away I scampered to the corner where the pie was, and I smelled something good. It was not the pie, no, it was cheese.

I went a little closer to see where it was. It was on a little square board thing, with a spring and a square shaped wire fastened to the spring. The cheese smelled so good that I went right up to it and began to nibble, when "snap." I gave a little jerk, but I was hardly quick enough. The square shaped wire had caught my leg. I pulled and tugged, but it was of no use. I gave a sharp squeal; my brothers stopped eating and looked around. They gave a squeak then ran toward me.

"Gnaw this board in two quick, gnaw this board in two," I cried.

My leg ached so I could scarcely move and oh, I felt so faint.

My brothers set to work to set me free. They gnawed and gnawed and at last, yes at last, I am free once more and I was glad too, but oh how my leg ached.

We went home and told the story to my mother. She asked us which we would do, go and hunt our food some place else or risk our lives and still get it in the old cupboard?

We all said we would get our food somewhere else or die before we would go into that cupboard again.

MAE DAVIS,

Age 11 years.

I sent you a button, Mae, to Marquis, Sask., but it was returned. Where shall I address it now?

D. P.

BUNNY'S LIFE HISTORY

I am a black-and-white spotted rabbit. The first thing I remember was lying close to my mother and being very snug and warm. When I became a little older my mother took my four sisters and three brothers and myself out in the sunshine.

One day when we were six weeks old two ladies came and looked at us. Presently one of them took me and one of my brothers and put us in a box.

The box had something soft and some grass in it. We ate some of the grass, but the lady was carrying us and we slid from one end of the box to the other.

At last she stopped, set the box in a window and got us some fresh grass. The next morning she again took the box and started out.

She took us to something very long and unpleasant looking and then walked in a door with us. Just then the thing we were in gave a terrible whistle and started. It was not long before we reached the end of our journey.

Then she took us to a farm. Two children, a boy and a girl, put us in a large box. One day I got out and ran under a stake pile, so they let my brother out.

We lived here for about a month and then moved under the granary, as there was plenty of wheat, oats and barley under it.

One Sunday some people were visiting the folks on this farm. They had a large coyote hound with them. The hound seized my brother and ran for the woods with him, where it ate him.

After having lost the only comrade I had, I was very lonesome. One day the same lady who brought us here brought up a black and a grey rabbit.

I did not like them at first, but after a while we became great chums. The grey one and I lived under the granary. One morning he was awakened by me calling proudly to come and see my young ones.

I had three black ones and four grey ones, but only one spotted one. I always liked the spotted one best, but one day the cat and pup killed and ate it.

One day in summer holidays some people were visiting my mistress' parents. The children were trying to catch me when the hound happened to see me. I ran as fast as I could, but he caught me in his mouth.

He started to jump the fence with me, when I got away. That was my last narrow escape.

FLORENCE JONES,
Lacombe, R.R. No. 2, Alta. Age 14 years.

A man's health is as divine a gift as his faith. It is a sacred trust, which it is sinful to abuse or neglect.—R. N. Young.

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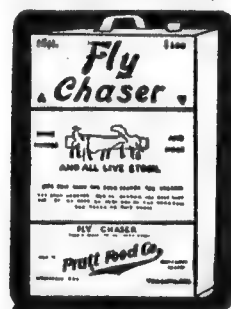
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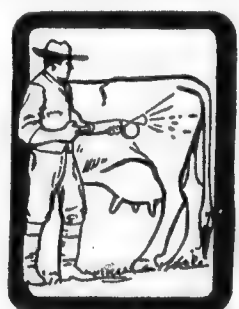
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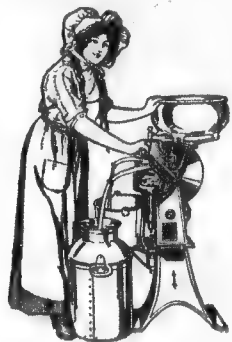
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To Our Readers

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Register Your Complaints

If the date on your label has not been altered after you have sent in your renewal, please inform us straight away. This is for your own protection as well as ours. We cannot possibly acknowledge receipt of every subscription we receive. If the date is extended on your label, this will be considered sufficient acknowledgement.

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We respectfully suggest that our patrons remit by Express or Money Order. If currency is sent, do not fail to register your letter. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in an envelope.

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As each number of The Guide is exhausted immediately after publication, it is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we receive from our subscribers a full two weeks notice of any intended change of address. It is also necessary that our readers give their old as well as their new address.

**Don't forget to report any irregularity
immediately to the**

**Circulation Dept., Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG - MAN.**

Progress of Equal Suffrage

TIME	PLACE	KIND OF SUFFRAGE
1838	Kentucky	School suffrage to widows with children of school age.
1850	Ontario	School suffrage, women married and single.
1861	Kansas	School suffrage.
1867	New South Wales	Municipal suffrage.
1869	England	Municipal suffrage, single women and widows.
	Victoria	Municipal suffrage, married and single women.
	Wyoming	Full suffrage.
1871	West Australia	Municipal suffrage.
1875	Michigan	School suffrage.
	Minnesota	Do.
1876	Colorado	Do.
1877	New Zealand	Do.
1878	New Hampshire	Do.
	Oregon	Do.
1879	Massachusetts	Do.
1880	New York	Do.
	Vermont	Do.
	South Australia	Municipal suffrage.
1881	Scotland	Municipal suffrage to the single women and widows.
	Isle of Man	Parliamentary suffrage.
1883	Nebraska	School suffrage.
1884	Ontario	Municipal suffrage.
	Tasmania	Do.
1886	New Zealand	Do.
	New Brunswick	Do.
1887	Kansas	Do.
	Nova Scotia	Do.
	Manitoba	Do.
	North Dakota	School suffrage
	South Dakota	Do.
	Montana	Do.
	Arizona	Do.
	New Jersey	Do.
	Montana	Tax-paying suffrage.
1888	England	County suffrage.
	British Columbia	Municipal suffrage.
	Northwest Territory	Do.
1889	Scotland	County suffrage.
	Province of Quebec	Municipal suffrage, single women and widows.
1891	Illinois	School suffrage.
1893	Connecticut	Do.
	Colorado	Full suffrage.
	New Zealand	Do.
1894	Ohio	School suffrage.
	Iowa	Bond suffrage.
	England	Parish and district suffrage, married and single women.
1895	South Australia	Full State suffrage.
1896	Utah	Full suffrage.
	Idaho	Do.
1898	Ireland	All offices except Members of Parliament.
	Minnesota	Library trustees.
	Delaware	School suffrage to tax-paying women.
	France	Women engaged in commerce can vote for judges of the tribunal of commerce.
	Louisiana	Tax-paying suffrage.
1900	Wisconsin	School suffrage.
	West Australia	Full State suffrage.
1901	New York	Tax-paying suffrage; local taxation in all towns and villages of the State.
	Norway	Municipal suffrage.
1902	Australia	Full suffrage.
	New South Wales	Full State suffrage.
1903	Kansas	Bond suffrage.
	Tasmania	Full State suffrage
1905	Queensland	Do.
1906	Finland	Full suffrage; eligible to all offices.
1907	Norway	Full parliamentary suffrage to the 300,000 women who already had municipal suffrage.
	Sweden	Eligible to municipal offices.
	Denmark	Can vote for members of boards of public charities and serve on such boards.
	England	Eligible as mayors, aldermen, and county and town councillors
	Oklahoma	New State continued school suffrage for women.
1908	Michigan	Taxpayers to vote on questions of local taxation and granting of franchises.
	Denmark	Women who are taxpayers or wives of taxpayers vote for all officers except Members of Parliament.
	Victoria	Full State suffrage.
1909	Belgium	Can vote for members of the conseils des prudhommes, and also eligible.
	Province of Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol)	Single women and widows paying taxes were given a vote
	Ginter Park, Va.	Tax-paying women, a vote on all municipal questions.
1910	Washington	Full suffrage.
	New Mexico	School suffrage.
	Norway	Municipal suffrage made universal. (Three-fifths of the women had it before).
	Bosnia	Parliamentary vote to women owning a certain amount of real estate.
	Diet of the Crown Prince of Krain (Austria)	Suffrage to the women of its capital city, Laibach.
	India (Gaekwar of Baroda)	Women of his dominions vote in municipal elections.
	Wurtemberg, Kingdom of	Women engaged in agriculture vote for members of the chamber of agriculture; also eligible.
	New York	Women in all towns, villages, and third class cities vote on bonding propositions.
1911	California	Full suffrage.
	Honduras	Municipal suffrage in capital city, Belize.
	Iceland	Parliamentary suffrage for women over 25 years.
1912	Oregon	Full suffrage.
	Arizona	Do.
	Kansas	Do.
1913	Alaska	Do.
	Illinois	Do.

Alberta Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

"Best Picnic Since Noah's Time"

The following report has been received from Carnforth Local Union No. 202:—

Carnforth local sure had the picnic of the season on Dominion Day, which took place on Mr. Goose's land on Trout Creek, an ideal spot for the occasion. The executive were early on the job fixing up for the crowd which came hurrying close behind. Ice cream was the first order and the ladies' auxiliary sure had a busy time satisfying the customers with lemonade, peanuts, oranges, bananas and candies. Most of the ladies have about recovered at the time of writing from the fatiguing work of catering to a crowd of about 250 people. Everybody had lunch about 12 o'clock and then the fun commenced at 1 o'clock, continuing fast and furious till about 9 o'clock, when an adjournment was made to Carnforth school to dance till about 5 the following morning. Were we tired? Oh no, just dead beat, that's all. The unanimous verdict is, "The most successful picnic ever held since Noah's time." The weather was beautiful all day, and the best thanks of the executive are given to all those who worked so hard to make it such a complete success. Special mention, however, must be given to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Neilsen, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Holding, Alex. Thompson, A. W. Hatt, Nim Harvey, Mr. Pitman and Mr. McLaughlin, of Granum, and Mrs. Crawford.

The sports included: Junior baseball match between Willow Creek Winnowers and Meadow Creek Muddlers. The secretary, not understanding the game, must be excused for any mistakes in facts, but sure it was a great game, judging from the applause and candid expression of opinion by the players. I'm told it is all part of the game anyway. The pitcher tries to knock the batter's head off with the ball, but is not entitled to a cigar even if he succeeds.

Boys' Pony Race, 300 yards, was next:—First prize, Clifford Brown; second prize, Albert Ashcroft; third prize, Jonas Weber.

Foot Race for Boys 14 years and under:—First prize, Robert Vance; second Peter Neilsen; third, Clifford Brown.

Girls' Race, Handicap, 14 years and under:—First prize, Stella Crawford; second, Edith Bush; third, Eileen Crawford.

Horse Race, free for all:—First prize, Sam Barclay; second, W. Hart; third, J. Bowie. In connection with this race, run twice through some misunderstanding at the starting point, J. Bowie came in first out of a field of seven that ran first time and third the second race.

Men's Three-legged Race, 100 yards:—First, Roy Maxwell and Wallace Bell; second, Fern Bush and Felby Horn.

Women's Race:—First, Miss Vance; second, Miss Gardiner.

Foot Race, free for all, about 750 yards:—First, Norman Matthews, who collapsed on the winning line; second, Nim Harvey, who would have won easily on the half mile; third, J. Vance.

The races were splendid. The baseball match between Meadow Creek and Willow Creek wound up a very enjoyable day.

W. J. HOLDING, Sec'y.

Progress of Granum Union No. 207

This Union was re-organized on January 18, 1913. We have on the roll a paid up membership of twenty to date and we expect that number will be doubled before very long. B. Clarke, our president, and

CO-OPERATION

RIPE APRICOTS

From the Grower to the Consumer

Per Crate \$1.50 20 Pounds

F.O.B. PENTICTON, B.C.

Express Charges vary from 2c to 2½c per lb. according to distance

Sunripe Fruit Co-operative Association
PENTICTON, B.C.

STANDARD FRIENDS

Meet us at the Fairs

Regina, July 28 to Aug. 2

Saskatoon, Aug. 5 to 8

Edmonton, Aug. 11 to 16

You have read our advertisements about the wonderful RENFREW STANDARD engine that any twelve-year-old boy can operate. Come and see it demonstrated. You should see our Portable Engines for threshing and smaller engines for grinding feed, pumping, sawing wood, operating the washing machine, churn, etc. Also see the famous STANDARD Cream Separator—the separator the people are all talking about, which is being bought in preference to all others. Make our exhibit your home while at the Fair. Our representatives will show you every courtesy and be pleased to give you any information you desire.

The Renfrew Machinery Co. Limited

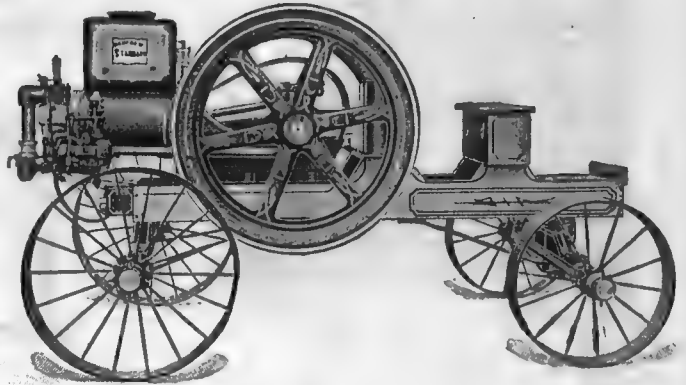
Willoughby-Sumner Block

Saskatoon, Sask.



Renfrew Standard

It Starts Without Cranking



Standard

The World's
Greatest Separator



Mr. Elgin, our secretary, are both very progressive farmers and business men of our town and we believe have the best interests of the farmers at heart. I am glad, indeed, that we are, as a Union, alive and progressive along all lines of interest to the farmer and especially is this true along the lines of co-operative buying. We have in the last two months secured and disposed of one car of hog wire, and three cars of fence posts, and have on hand enough orders for another car of posts, also orders for two cars of lumber. We also contemplate securing our coal, flour, twine, fruit, oils, etc., by the carload lot, so you see we are out for business on the co-operative line, and why not? To my mind it is the only system by which we farmers are ever going to be able to get next to a square deal along the buying line, yes, and in fact, along any other line. Our Union is growing numerically, nearly every meeting sees some new ones coming in, especially is this true since we got busy on the co-operative plan. Men who were practically indifferent to the organization are waking up and coming in. And just here let me suggest to any, and every Union that feels they are moving along at a poor dying rate, just to get busy and order a car or so of some commodities that the farmers are in special need of, and when they see the great difference in the Union's price of things, and the other fellow's, they will begin to sit up and take notice. Then will you witness in your Union such a revival of interest as will almost take your breath away. We have just concluded a very interesting special meeting, re the elevator question. About fifty shares were secured and the balance will be forthcoming in a few days, so I think we are quite sure of an up-to-date elevator with warehouse attachment at this point. We would be glad to hear from any other Union re companies to secure prices from with whom they have dealt.

A MEMBER.

Prominent Heights Local Union No. 445

We held a meeting March 15, 1913, at 7 p.m., with J. Quinsey in attendance, and a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Quinsey explained to us what the farmers have done by sticking together and also what the farmers can do by all putting their shoulders to the wheel together, so let all of us do this just to see what the result will be. After Mr. Quinsey finished his explanations we enrolled eight new members, making our total membership roll thirty-one. John J. Eklund moved and John Ringman seconded, "That the government do what they can to have the C.P.R. build their branch road from Weyburn to Lethbridge through this summer." Unanimously carried.

The meeting was drawn to a close with lunch served by the committee elected for that purpose, and after lunch dancing was the pastime for the balance of the night, while I, the secretary, hitched up and drove Mr. Quinsey through a little snow storm to Seven Persons (twenty miles) so that he could take the 3.30 a.m. train to Calgary, via Medicine Hat, and after I returned home through a very cold storm, my brother farmers and neighbors all reported that they spent a very enjoyable evening the night before with the members of the U.F.A.

E. A. LA FRENTZ, Sec'y.

Carlton Scores Again

Carlton added another to the long list of successes when it held its annual picnic on the local grounds on the above date. A varied program, including baseball, horse races, bucking contests, and athletic sports, was run off and over one hundred dollars awarded in prizes. The exciting contests, which every event provided, kept the enthusiasm of the big crowd at the top pitch. In the evening a most enjoyable dance was held in the U.F.A. Hall, and the recent repairs and tasty decoration added greatly to the comfort and convenience of everyone. All united in declaring the day a splendid success, and incidentally the coffers of the U.F.A. were enriched to the extent of over \$100 and in this and similar ways the Carlton U.F.A. keeps in the front and aids in maintaining the ideals of the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. A. CAMERON, Acting Sec'y.

Elementary teachers, perhaps, exert a greater influence in shaping the national destinies than that possessed by any other profession or career, and when more money is given to local education authorities we shall extend still further the influence which teachers can exercise over the classes which they teach, not only in the elementary, but in the secondary schools.—J. A. Pease, M.P.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Sell off your poor laying hens and roosters while you can get good prices. Your roosters cause bad eggs in the summer, and you should get rid of them since the breeding season is over. Your this year's chicks will lay your winter eggs, so sell your hens.

We offer top prices because of special trade

LIVE SPRING CHICKEN	Per lb. 18c	Ducks	Per lb. 15c
Live Hens	" 13c	Dressed Veal	Current market price.
Old Roosters	" 11c		
Turkeys	" 17c		

Cash sent immediately on receipt of goods. Crates for shipment forwarded at our expense. All live poultry must be shipped by express.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., 108 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

When writing to advertisers please mention The Guide



FOR
COUNTRY
HOMES

The WONDERFUL LIGHT

FOR
CHURCHES

The Doom of the Lamp How Kerosene is Being Rapidly Displaced by "Home-Made" Gas in Farm Homes

KEROSENE IS DOOMED FOR RURAL LIGHTING

It is going the way of the old "pine knot" and the tallow dip.

Men and Women who care for health and comfort and convenience and Economy of the real kind are installing this modern system of home lighting—Acetylene—the "home-made gas."

During the past few years nearly 5,000 Canadian farmers have put in their homes these simple, practical home-made "gas" plants. In nearly half a million rural homes all over the world this beautiful lighting system has replaced the troublesome, unhealthy and expensive coal-oil lamp.

Not only in Farm Homes, but in Stores, Halls, Churches, Schools, Colleges and Institutions in villages and towns, Acetylene is now used and recognized as the most practical, economical and beautiful form of artificial light—brighter than electricity, more brilliant and more economical than "city" gas.

You can produce this modern light at home for yourself with a simple, automatic machine located in your cellar, attic or elsewhere—furnishing as much or as little light as you need. Your wife or your child or your "hired help" can understand and care for this home-made gas plant much more easily than they can manage the kitchen stove.

All the attention this modern lighting system needs is to drop a few lumps of "feeder" in the "gas box" once or twice a month. No lamps to fill, no chimneys to clean, no wicks to trim. No smoke or smell. No danger of upsetting or exploding. No trouble to look after or take care of once it is installed.

FOR BRIGHTNESS NO LIGHT IN THE WORLD SURPASSES ACETYLENE

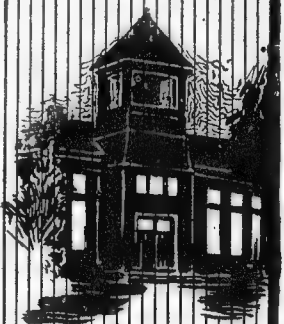
It is the nearest approach to natural sunlight of any illumination so far discovered. The United States Government uses it for coast lighting on account of its superior brilliancy. It is used for headlights in all up-to-date automobiles.

We are anxious to tell you in detail how you can have one of these independent home gas plants set up ready for business in your home, no matter where you live. We want to make it easy for you to enjoy the benefit and comfort of this beautiful modern light in your Sitting Room, Bedroom, Kitchen, Dining Room, Barn, Shed or Outbuildings—wherever you want fixed light.

From any of our branch offices in your province we can quickly send you a complete equipment to fit your exact needs, the cost depending on the number of rooms you want to light. If you mail us the coupon below we will promptly send you full information about the great Convenience, Safety and Economy of this modern lighting system for rural homes.

Your wife and children will be interested in knowing all about this modern illumination that is adding a thousand per cent. to the comfort and convenience of country homes. They will appreciate its time and labor-saving importance and its benefit and comfort during the long Winter evenings at home.

Do yourself and your family the favor to investigate this "home-made gas" equipment that you wouldn't be without 24 hours if you knew what hundreds of thousands of farmers have already found out—that for comfort, convenience and utility it is worth a hundred times what it costs. Investigate. Write to-day for full particulars of how we will install this beautiful lighting system in your home on easy terms.



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STORES

ACETYLENE CONSTRUCTION CO. LIMITED
606 LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER BUILDING :: MONTREAL

FILL OUT THIS COUPON

Name

P. O. Address

Province

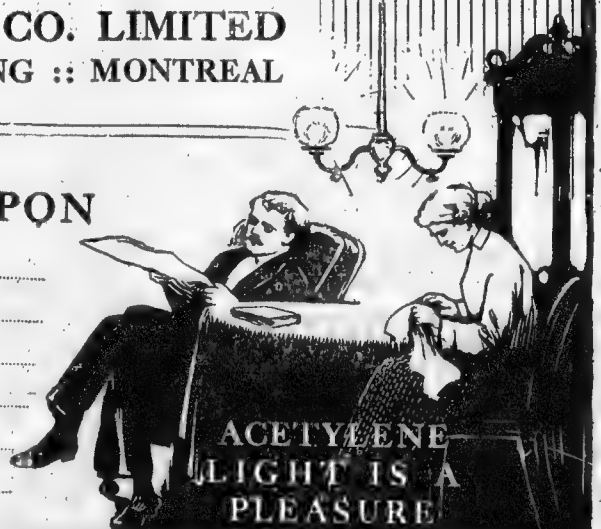
Light now used

Building to light

No. of Rooms



LAMPLIGHT
IS HARD ON
THE EYES



ACETYLENE
LIGHT IS A
PLEASURE

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 19, 1913)

Wheat—The market during the past week has been fairly steady on the October option, while the July was very erratic in a lower range. October closed today practically unchanged and July almost a cent lower. The American market held fairly steady towards the close of the week, but bulls were disappointed because of lack of confirmation regarding the black rust news. The weather advices received from the Canadian Northwest were better in character, a few scattered showers and the temperature higher. Foreign markets were a trifle more bullish and a bit firmer in tone.

The demand for better description on the whole has not improved any.

Oats—Dull all the week with prices a little easier at the close.

Barley—Practically no demand for this grain and only normal prices of 46c. for No. 2 C.W. and 45c. for No. 4 C.W.

Flax—Good demand for No. 1 Northwestern with prices on the whole a little lower than a week ago. This grain has been acting in a very erratic way practically the whole of the week. No. 1 Northwestern worth at close today \$1.24.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 15	97 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2
July 16	97 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2
July 17	96 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2
July 18	96 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2
July 19	96 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2
July 20	97 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2
Oats—			
July 15	33 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
July 16	33 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
July 17	33 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
July 18	33 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
July 19	33 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
July 20	33 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
July 21	33 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Flax—			
July 15	123 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2
July 16	124 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2
July 17	124 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2
July 18	123 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2
July 19	122 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2
July 20	123 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2
July 21	123 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, July 19)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	\$0.90 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	91 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	89 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	88 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	88 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	86 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	85 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	84 1/2
No. 5 wheat, 1 car	83 1/2
No. 6 wheat, 1 car	82 1/2
No. 7 wheat, 1 car	81 1/2
No. 8 wheat, 1 car	80 1/2
No. 9 wheat, 1 car	79 1/2
No. 10 wheat, 1 car	78 1/2
No. 11 wheat, 1 car	77 1/2
No. 12 wheat, 1 car	76 1/2
No. 13 wheat, 1 car	75 1/2
No. 14 wheat, 1 car	74 1/2
No. 15 wheat, 1 car	73 1/2
No. 16 wheat, 1 car	72 1/2
No. 17 wheat, 1 car	71 1/2
No. 18 wheat, 1 car	70 1/2
No. 19 wheat, 1 car	69 1/2
No. 20 wheat, 1 car	68 1/2
No. 21 wheat, 1 car	67 1/2
No. 22 wheat, 1 car	66 1/2
No. 23 wheat, 1 car	65 1/2
No. 24 wheat, 1 car	64 1/2
No. 25 wheat, 1 car	63 1/2
No. 26 wheat, 1 car	62 1/2
No. 27 wheat, 1 car	61 1/2
No. 28 wheat, 1 car	60 1/2
No. 29 wheat, 1 car	59 1/2
No. 30 wheat, 1 car	58 1/2
No. 31 wheat, 1 car	57 1/2
No. 32 wheat, 1 car	56 1/2
No. 33 wheat, 1 car	55 1/2
No. 34 wheat, 1 car	54 1/2
No. 35 wheat, 1 car	53 1/2
No. 36 wheat, 1 car	52 1/2
No. 37 wheat, 1 car	51 1/2
No. 38 wheat, 1 car	50 1/2
No. 39 wheat, 1 car	49 1/2
No. 40 wheat, 1 car	48 1/2
No. 41 wheat, 1 car	47 1/2
No. 42 wheat, 1 car	46 1/2
No. 43 wheat, 1 car	45 1/2
No. 44 wheat, 1 car	44 1/2
No. 45 wheat, 1 car	43 1/2
No. 46 wheat, 1 car	42 1/2
No. 47 wheat, 1 car	41 1/2
No. 48 wheat, 1 car	40 1/2
No. 49 wheat, 1 car	39 1/2
No. 50 wheat, 1 car	38 1/2
No. 51 wheat, 1 car	37 1/2
No. 52 wheat, 1 car	36 1/2
No. 53 wheat, 1 car	35 1/2
No. 54 wheat, 1 car	34 1/2
No. 55 wheat, 1 car	33 1/2
No. 56 wheat, 1 car	32 1/2
No. 57 wheat, 1 car	31 1/2
No. 58 wheat, 1 car	30 1/2
No. 59 wheat, 1 car	29 1/2
No. 60 wheat, 1 car	28 1/2
No. 61 wheat, 1 car	27 1/2
No. 62 wheat, 1 car	26 1/2
No. 63 wheat, 1 car	25 1/2
No. 64 wheat, 1 car	24 1/2
No. 65 wheat, 1 car	23 1/2
No. 66 wheat, 1 car	22 1/2
No. 67 wheat, 1 car	21 1/2
No. 68 wheat, 1 car	20 1/2
No. 69 wheat, 1 car	19 1/2
No. 70 wheat, 1 car	18 1/2
No. 71 wheat, 1 car	17 1/2
No. 72 wheat, 1 car	16 1/2
No. 73 wheat, 1 car	15 1/2
No. 74 wheat, 1 car	14 1/2
No. 75 wheat, 1 car	13 1/2
No. 76 wheat, 1 car	12 1/2
No. 77 wheat, 1 car	11 1/2
No. 78 wheat, 1 car	10 1/2
No. 79 wheat, 1 car	9 1/2
No. 80 wheat, 1 car	8 1/2
No. 81 wheat, 1 car	7 1/2
No. 82 wheat, 1 car	6 1/2
No. 83 wheat, 1 car	5 1/2
No. 84 wheat, 1 car	4 1/2
No. 85 wheat, 1 car	3 1/2
No. 86 wheat, 1 car	2 1/2
No. 87 wheat, 1 car	1 1/2
No. 88 wheat, 1 car	1/2
No. 89 wheat, 1 car	0 1/2
No. 90 wheat, 1 car	0
No. 91 wheat, 1 car	0
No. 92 wheat, 1 car	0
No. 93 wheat, 1 car	0
No. 94 wheat, 1 car	0
No. 95 wheat, 1 car	0
No. 96 wheat, 1 car	0
No. 97 wheat, 1 car	0
No. 98 wheat, 1 car	0
No. 99 wheat, 1 car	0
No. 100 wheat, 1 car	0

No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	51
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	52 1/2
No. 4 barley, 1 car	48 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	45 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	43 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	48 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	47 1/2
Sample barley, 2 cars	44 1/2
Sample barley, part car, wild oats	44 1/2
No. 3 flax, 1 car	1.35 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.30 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.36 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.36 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.37 1/2

Note.—The bulk of the sales are omitted, owing to lack of space, but the highest, lowest and representative prices are given in every grade.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Port William, July 18, 1913

Wheat—	1913	1912
1 Hard	15,661.00	931.00
1 Nor.	346,692.00	72,228.00
2 Nor.	837,767.00	333,402.00
3 Nor.	1,223,643.00	547,575.00
No. 4	729,386.00	859,572.50
No. 5		421,301.30
Other grades	1,706,921.08	2,719,640.30
This week	4,860,070.08	4,954,650.50
Last week	5,464,940.10	4,957,123.20
Decrease	604,870.02	Decrease 2,472.30
Oats—		
1 C.W.	28,062.00	53,373.23
2 C.W.	2,529,449.00	969,771.23
3 C.W.	261,628.00	111,650.13
Ex. 1 Fd.	321,859.00	477,639.08
1 Fd.		205,645.32
2 Fd.		163,754.16
Others	895,698.23	495,882.02

Shipments

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913—Rail	136,381	11,878	1,634	5,357
Lake	1,378,518	849,361	103,781	623,984
1912	1,340,164	536,923	33,654	103,000

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending July 18, 1913

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Tars.	4,860,070	3,836,696	718,379
Goderich	277,840	435,466	21,220
Montreal	1,226,117	1,832,603	614,000
Toronto, etc.			
Totals	7,633,258	7,513,947	1,658,770
Buffalo	239,352		
Duluth	151,000	110,000	32,000
Total this week	8,049,610	7,623,947	1,690,770
Total last week	9,581,256	8,672,146	1,803,858
Total last year	9,438,869	4,933,907	612,708

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, July 19, 1913.

	Spot	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
Manitoba No. 2	1.10	1.10	1.10
Manitoba No. 3	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2
Duluth No. 1	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Duluth No. 2 Hard Winter	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
Australian	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
Rosafé (New)	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2

Futures Steady

July, Manitoba's	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2
October, Manitoba's	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2
December, Manitoba's	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2

Antwerp

July-August—Danubian	1.07	1.07
July-August—Kansas	1.05	1.04 1/2
July-August—Man. No. 2 Nor.	1.05	1.04 1/2

Flax Markets

Antwerp—Aug.—Sept.—Plate	1.43 1/2	1.43 1/2
London—Aug.—Sept.—Plate	1.48	1.48 1/2
London—Aug.—Sept.—Calcutta	1.52 1/2	1.53
Hull—Spot	1.45 1/2	1.44 1/2
Hull—Plate—Aug.—Sept.	1.45 1/2	Unqtd.

Note.—Basis of exchange for wheat is 4.86 2-3 Basis of exchange for flax, 4.86; and all on basis of pure—Winnipeg Free Press.

Steadier American cables and light American shipments as indicated by Bradstreets, served to stimulate covering among shorts and prices at the opening were higher. Further gain on reports of less favorable weather in Russia, decline in consols and firmer offers of American winters. There is a better continental demand for cargoes and rumors of free overnight takings. Market closed steady, higher.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, July 19.—Shippers and packers holding off today outgeneraled owners of hogs and managed to force concessions. Only a few speculators were willing to pay advanced prices. Cattle were steady because of reports that there was a little broader inquiry for beef. Packers were loaded to their capacity with lambs and sheep consigned direct.

Cattle—Receipts, 200; steady. Beef, \$7.15 to \$9.15; Texas steers, \$7.00 to \$8.00; western steers, \$7.15 to \$8.20; stockers and feeders, \$5.60 to \$7.85; cows and heifers, \$3.80 to \$8.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$11.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; slow, steady to a shade higher than yesterday's average. Bulk of sales, \$9.20 to \$9.45; light, \$9.20 to \$9.60; heavy, \$8.75 to \$9.50; mixed, \$8.75 to \$9.55; rough, \$8.75 to \$8.90; pigs, \$7.60 to \$9.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; slow, weak. Native sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.25; western, \$4.25 to \$5.10; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.35; lambs, native, \$6.00 to \$8.00; western, \$6.50 to \$8.00.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 19, were:

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
Cash Grain		
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.90	\$0.90 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	88	88 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	88	88 1/2
No. 4	87 1/2	87 1/2
5 White oats	32 1/2	32 1/2
Barley	43	43 1/2
Flax, No. 1	1.22 1/2	1.35 1/2
Futures—		
July wheat	96 1/2	87 1/2
October wheat	91 1/2 (Sept.)	89 1/2
December wheat	89 1/2	92 1/2
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.50	\$9.15
Hogs, top	8.75	9.60
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	6.85

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts for the past week amounted to 609 cattle, 143 calves, 2,506 hogs and 133 sheep, as compared with 619 cattle, 197 calves, 4,029 hogs and 379 sheep for the previous week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 1,316 cattle, 2,061 hogs and 1,738 sheep.

Cattle

The past week was another very light one in the supply of cattle received at Winnipeg. The majority of them were pretty ordinary stuff. Few had the necessary quality and fat to make them worth 7 cents, and the best ones were generally disposed of between \$5.50 and \$6.50. The packers are in sore need of some choice fat cattle and are willing to give the highest values mentioned in our table, up to \$7.50. A very few during the week were good enough quality to fetch that top price, but the demand is keener than ever, so that any choice stuff would probably do as well on the market now as later on. Bulls were in fairly good demand, and while the best ones are quoted from \$4.50 to \$4.75 there were a few during the past week which commanded 5 cents. The best grass bulls, however, are worth \$4.25 to \$4.50. Choice springers are finding a ready sale at steady prices. Fresh cows, except the extra choice ones, are in poor demand. As for the thin fresh cows, shippers would find it more profitable to leave them in the country and let them raise their calf and then let the cow fatten up. The majority of stockers and feeders lately have been very common, selling around \$4.50 to \$5.00. Veals are steady around \$7.00 and \$7.50.

Hogs

The hog receipts were light, only about 2,500 coming in all week. In spite of this, however, the decline to \$8.75 held throughout and the tendency is still weak, as if another decline might come, should the supply be large.

Sheep and Lambs

The sheep market was very slim last week. Good killing sheep are selling from \$5.50 to \$6.00. Choice spring lambs are worth from 8 to 10 cents a pound. The probability is for a steady level at these values.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

A fair quantity of butter is coming to hand these days, but lighter than looked for at this season. The creamery prices are tighter again, but dairy stands level at last quotations, 21 cents for fancy dairy, 18 to 20 cents for No. 1 dairy and 17 cents for good round lots. Of the supply coming in, however, not more than 25 per cent. is fancy or No. 1 quality, and this disproportion tends to lower the values of dairy butter in all its grades.

Eggs

Eggs are scarcer, but as yet the 20 cent figure holds good on candled stock. If the produce dealers could be sure the eggs were newly gathered they would gladly pay 22 cents.

Potatoes

There is still some sale for good old potatoes, these being worth 35 to 40 cents a bushel, according to how good and solid they are. In a week or ten days there will probably be some Manitoba new potatoes on the market. Till then the new supply, imported mainly from Minnesota, is worth \$1.50 a bushel. The price should be about \$1.00 when the Manitoba gardeners are heard from.

Milk and Cream

Farmers' Market Place

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Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

After investigation, we believe every advertiser on this page to be reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER WANTED — WE WANT 1,000 dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 28-tf.

EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COMPANY, Winnipeg, will pay cash for shipments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. quick returns. 28-tf.

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. This farm and stock complete for sale. J. F. Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 19-tf

12 SHORTHORN BULLS — INCLUDING choice 2-year-olds and show yearlings. 80 sold since Jan. 1. Yorkshire boars and weanlings. Grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN GRADE HEIFERS AND COWS. Registered stock, both sexes. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 18-18

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-tf

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: BEREK- shires—Large March litters from prize winners in East and West. April litter, Ontario bred by Toronto Champion boar. Pairs and trios not akin. A yearling show boar, litter-brother to my first-prize sow last Brandon Winter Fair. Shorthorns—six choice young bulls, richly bred for milk and beef. Leicester sheep—champions over all. Everything priced right. Money back, return charges paid, if not satisfied. A. J. Mackay Macdonald, Man.

REGISTERED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES— 7-month-old sows, in pig, \$35.00 each; 6-month-old boars, \$25.00; 3-month-old boars and sows, \$12 each. From prize strain. Apply E. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man.

RUSSELL M. SHARP, EDRANS, MAN. — Breeder of Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. 26-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE—COLE- man and Son, Redvers, Sask. 30-6

STEVE TOMESKO, LIPTON, SASK. — Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18-tf

SUTTER BROS., REDVERS, SASK., BREED- ers of Pure-bred Yorkshire Swine. 28-18

REGISTERED YOUNG CHESTER WHITE Boars for Sale. Apply Noval Horner, Creelman, Sask.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL- lions, rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Two roan yearling Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire sows to farrow in June. Orders taken for spring pigs. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 15-tf

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully. W. L. DE CLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

POULTRY

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

FARM MACHINERY

SAMPLE GASOLINE ENGINES AT SPECIAL prices—1½, 3½ and 6 h.p. sizes. They have been only slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition and just like new, before leaving factory. Prices and further particulars on request. The Page Wire Fence Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 30-4

FOR SALE—8-FURROW COCKSHUTT EN- gine gang stubble bottom, 1912 make, used very little. For terms and prices apply to Fred Crump, Two Creeks. 30-2
Fred Crump, Two Creeks, Man. 30-3

OR SALE—ONE RUMELY OIL-FULL thirty horse-power, with Cockshutt plow and packer. Excellent condition. P. E. Hatch, Brooks, Alta. 26-6

FOR SALE—20 H.P. INTERNATIONAL Gas Tractor, in first class condition, \$800 cash, or \$1,000 in two payments. H. W. Laird, Tate, Sask. 28-4

FOR SALE—ENGINE PLATFORM TANK for 12 and 15 H.P. Case Engine. W. W. Kennedy, Magyar, Sask. 29-2

FARM LANDS AND EXCHANGE

FOR SALE — QUARTER SECTION IN ideal mixed farming district. Ninety acres under cultivation, splendid soil, abundance of pasture. Near school. Real snap. Easy terms. Geo. Bodley, Kelliber, Sask. 26-6

CITY HOUSES AND LOTS FOR FARM LANDS in any good district. We will exchange what you have for what you want. Write Dept. "E" Prairie Investment Co. Ltd., 204-k Sterling Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 28-3

IMPROVED QUARTER GOOD LAND, SIX miles Lloydminster. Trade for farm colts or cattle, value twelve hundred. Particulars. Ernest Brooks, Lloydminster. 30-2

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A LIVE AGENT IN EVERY good town and district where we are not represented in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to sell our hardy specialties, grown specially for Western plantings. Good pay. Exclusive territory. Free equipment. Stone and Wellington, Canada's Greatest Nurseries, Toronto, Ont.

MILLING OATS WANTED — HIGHEST price paid. Send sample. No delay. Drying plant in connection. The Metcalfe Milling Co. Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Blenfaite. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-tf

WANTED—FALL WHEAT FOR SEED. Must be free from noxious weeds. R. Booth, Langvale, Man. 29-2

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor. Wilkie, Sask. 20-tf

BIBLE STUDY

BIBLE STUDENTS CAN HARMONIZE THE Scriptures by reading our booklet "About Hell," based on the latest authorities, with other helpful literature. Price Ten Cents. Free, on request, to the poor.—International Bible Students' Assn., 59-Allway Ave., Winnipeg. 30-13

A BLACK PAGE

The country is indebted to President Wilson for exploding the bomb that blew the lid off the Congressional lobby. He hurled his short-fuse missile directly at the insidious interference with tariff legislation, but it resulted in uncovering the whole works. He touched it off at a time and in a way to force a Congressional investigation.

The results to date are interesting.

The Wholesale Grocers' Association, crying aloud for free sugar for the consumer, is found to be an organization of Sugar Refiners, with money to spend for the "public good."

The Beet Sugar Growers' Association turns out to be a combination of Beet Sugar Manufacturers, with false whiskers. It is the honest voice of the granger pleading to retain the present duty on sugar, but the hand is the hand of the Sugar Combine proven to have been very free with its money.

The Anti-Trust League, an organization with a large membership of honest, well-intentioned people, appears to have committed its legislative activities to some agents who were either very simple minded or very adroit, for they admit intimate association with "David Lamar," alias "David H. Lewis," a Wall Street Scavenger, who used his connections with the agents of the Anti-Trust League to inspire Congressional investigations of trusts and combinations for stock gambling operations.

The National Manufacturers' Association, comprising the leading manufacturing corporations of the country, is shown to be an organization powerfully financed to control state and national legislation. It operated in an open and dignified way for some measures of real public interest. It stood for the improvement of the waterways, for conservation, and for a tariff commissioner. The Chairman of its Tariff Committee, H. E. Miles, of Racine, did most valiant work for downward tariff revision prior to 1908. In the extra session of 1909 he made an effective fight for reducing duties before the Ways and Means Committee. This is fully borne out by the record of the printed hearings of that committee. He paid dearly for his attacks upon the over-protected trusts, as the country will learn if the facts of his persecution by these interests and his business sacrifices to them are ever made public.

But the National Manufacturers' Association, with its aggregate boasted capital and its respectable membership, had an underground system as dark and crooked as the Black Hand. It did not use the knife or the bludgeon. But it destroyed the integrity and independence and character of men with as little conscience, as appears from the record evidence which has been published. If witnesses are to be believed it used its unlimited resources to bribe labor leaders to betray their organizations. It covertly bought the election of members of Congress who did its bidding, and the defeat of others who were opposed to measures which would serve its interests.

The National Manufacturers' Association will have a page by itself in the records of this investigation. It will be a black page.

And the half has not yet been told. Let this committee of investigation inquire into the collection and expenditure of money by the "National Business League of America," organized to create public opinion for the Aldrich Currency scheme and for "other purposes,"—and it is just possible that it may add another interesting chapter to its illuminating record.

Upon the floor of the Senate, the public platform and through the pages of La Follette's I have for years exposed the sinister work of these evil forces, in controlling Congressional legislation and the administration of government at Washington. Congress sneered. The interests cried demagogue. The public believed. The case is proved.

These disclosures will be followed by legislation that will impose the severest penalties upon any attempt to secretly influence Congressional action. And any individual or association that uses money, or contributes money to be used, in the election or defeat of any federal official, will be required to make public under oath the most complete account of such expenditure.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
U.S. Senator.

Out of suffering comes the serious mind; out of salvation the grateful heart; out of endurance fortitude; out of deliverance faith.—Ruskin.

WOMAN vs. THE SOLDIER

The great enemy of the Woman is the Soldier. All history is but a record of the slow conflict between those two figures.

In those countries where you find militarism dominant you find Woman has the fewest rights and liberties. In Italy, France and Germany the condition of woman is fifty years behind her position in America.

The reason is clear. The theory of the life among savages is that man's business is to fight, to defend the camp, to take prisoners, and once in a while to bring in some fresh meat. The woman's business is to have children and to do the work of house and field.

As society rises from this lowest level to a middle grade, the change is marked by a lowering of the importance of fighting, so that many men take to trade, agriculture and manufacture—woman's work originally. And the women get more freedom; many of them going into the honorable occupation of the Soldier, to wit: loafing, dressing and playing.

As society rises still higher, and practically drops the Soldier, as it has in America, Woman first begins to realize that she is neither a beast of burden nor a plaything; that she is an individual, a soul, a free worker.

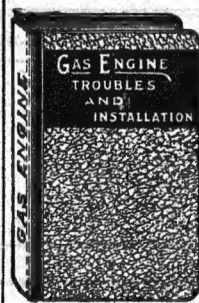
A proof of this theory is the fact that most women love military men; uniforms, brass buttons, and cock feathers; for it is well known that we like best what is bad for us.—Dr. Frank Crane.

PLOTS TO KILL CROWN PRINCE

Christiania, July 17.—Mysterious stories of attempts to kill the ten year old Crown Prince Olaf have caused great commotion. An armed man was found hiding a week ago in the gardens where the little Olaf plays. He was arrested, but the fact was hushed up. A bill now before the storting (Norwegian Parliament), virtually puts a premium on little Olaf's head. The bill provides that if the king and queen die without male heir, Norway shall become a republic. The anti-monarchy agitation is making great headway here, and the outlook for the royal family is anything but hopeful.

"The boys who smoke cigarettes rarely make failures in after life, because they do not have any after life. The boy who begins smoking before his fifteenth year never enters the life of the world. When the other boys are taking hold of the world's work, he is concerned with the sexton and the undertaker."—David Starr Jordan.

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



"Gas Engine Troubles and Installation," by J. B. Rathbun, consulting gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical College, is the best book available for the study of gas and gasoline engines. This book shows you how to install, how to operate,

How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether of not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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as it strengthens the muscles and ligaments, keeps out soreness, prevents fatigue, stops pain, reduces swelling and inflammation. It is a positive ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE and therefore especially effective in healing cuts, sores, galls, bruises, etc. Used by successful exhibitors and trainers because ABSORBINE does not blister, stain or remove the hair, and horse can be worked.

KILLS PAIN AND STOPS LAMENESS QUICKLY

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Frank Briscoe, Osceola, Ont., writes May 1st, 1912.

"Absorbine has cured a big mare that was completely used up with contraction of the muscles. I bought her for \$30.00 and wouldn't take less than \$400.00 now. I owe many thanks to ABSORBINE."

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Threshers' Account Book

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no 'leakholes.' The Threshers' Account Book contains—

2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.	4 Sheets Laborers Petty Ledger
10 Sheets Weeks' Record Forms	2 Sheets Standard Journal
20 Account Forms	2 Sheets Standard Ledger
20 Duplicates of Accounts	62 Sheets Labor Saving Records
2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses	Every Thresherman should have one

The Book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A Book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of Book 8 3/4 by 11 1/4. Price \$1.00 Postpaid.

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we are ready to prove is the best Separator that you can buy. It is the most modern, complete, easiest running and easiest cleaned Separator that you can find. I am willing to prove it on your own farm for 90 days, you yourself to be the only judge as to whether it stands the test. Here are the features that make the Galloway Separator the top-notch of them all:

Every gear runs in a bath of oil—low tank, smooth as a teacup—high wide crank—very easy operation—extreme simplicity—absolutely sanitary—bowl a perfect skimmer, and easily cleaned—price the very lowest—trial plan the very fairest. You can't appreciate half the values of this new Galloway sanitary cream separator until you see it, but let me tell you about it. Send for catalog and description. Every one made in my own Factory: Big Capacity: Most Modern Separator Built; Try it FREE 90 Days; Easiest Running, Self Oiling. WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

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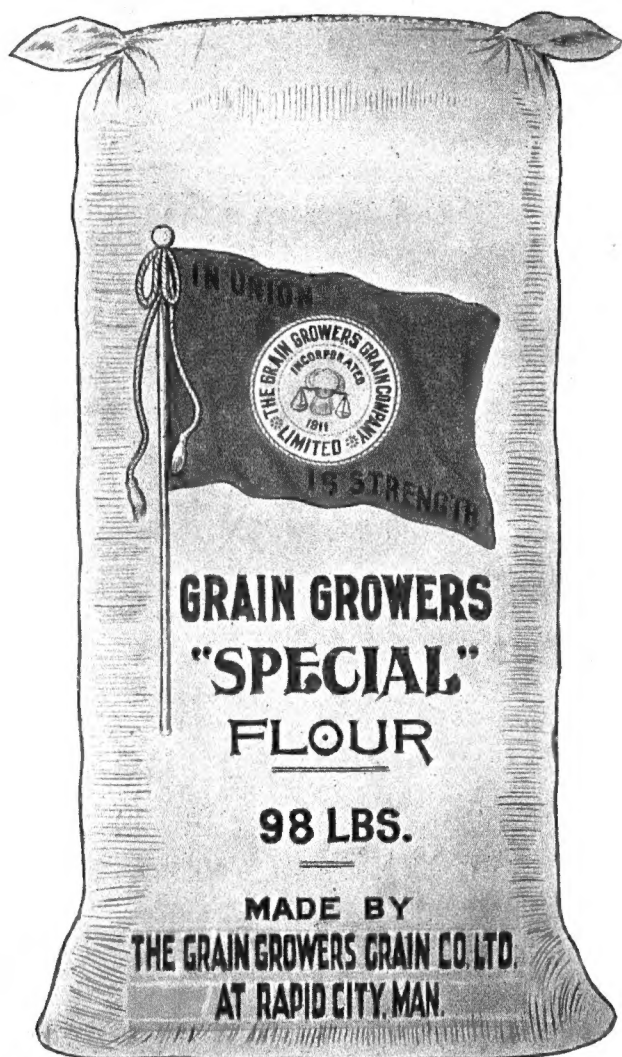
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Since commencing the manufacture of Flour we have supplied many Grain Growers' Associations, also several co-operative societies, with our product and all express satisfaction with quality and price. Our storage facilities are limited and we cannot shut down the mill without additional expense.

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